Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 192 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
25th September..	Margha*	8258	
2nd	Merkara*	8235	
9th	Malta	6064	
4th October ..	Karmala	8983	
11th	K.F. August	..	Transport

"On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
14th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	To China
30th	Plassy ..	7346	To Australia
8th Oct. ..	Dunera ..	8414	To China
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10300	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
16th Sept. ..	Lighting ..	Karachi and P. Gulf
13th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
25th " ..	Taroba ..	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4784	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Tokumi Maru	G. Matsushita	2854	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to:— T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	Japan.
Iado-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	17th Sept.	..
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	..

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:— M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS: The Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	8	0
Reserve Funds	18,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. HIZAWA, Manager.

Post Box No. 197. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 100,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms.—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW, Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please app'y to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Boorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTOIN SALE of 220 casks Cement, "Hand Brand", and 100 casks Spencis Lump Rum. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Fredoon and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala of Vadgadi:—

Ex. S. S. "Manora."
753—220 casks cement "Hand Brand."
Ex. S. S. "Langton Hall."
F. C.—100 casks spencis lump alum.
N. B.—The above goods are lying in the warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of 47 Packages English white Nensookhs and 17 Packages English white Mulls.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

16 Packages English white Nensookhs No. 88 to 8888.
5 Packages English white Nensookhs No. 7070/9090.
12 Packages English white Nensookhs No. 7303 or other 18 yards.
7 Packages English white Nensukhs No. 9870/72 or other 22 yards.
7 Packages English white Nensukhs No. 9880/90 or other 22 yards.
7 Packages white Mulls No. 619 or other 20 yards.
10 Packages English white Mulls No. 49

AUCTION SALE OF 440 PIECES ENGLISH WHITE NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Multanchand Luxminarayan and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

145 pieces English White Nensookhs No. 4545 (slightly damaged).
150 pieces English White Nensookhs No. 5656 (slightly damaged).
145 pieces English White Nensookhs No 6767 (slightly damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES LIGHT-WEIGHT SHIRTINGS OF THE SPRING MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-15 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Shivsyamal Shivdayal and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

5 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6½ lbs.
10 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 4150, 7 lbs.
2 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 8150, 9 lbs.
3 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 9150, 9½ lbs.
10 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 11150, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., at their godown at Rani Lane, No. 3, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo.

28 bales Sindh American cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES SATEEN CALENDARS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Chandrakishor Ranchordas and on account and at the risk of Bhut Vithaldas Naro tandas:—

3 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 92½, 9 lbs.
4 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 93½, 9½ lbs.
7 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 13½, 10 lbs.
6 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 14½, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE of 4 packages Dhotees (Chowlas), and 5 packages Superior, Fine Dhotees.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Panachand Pulchand, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas—
4 packages, each 200 chowlas Dhotees, No. 9, 16 yards.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
5 packages, each 200 pairs superior, fine Dhotees, No. 204, 8/9 yards, 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of, bags of cotton seed, bags of linseed, bags of hirda, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of till seed, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of corid, bags of rapeseed, bags of turmeric, empty wooden casks, cases of tea, tins of oil, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of C. P. goods, bundle of twine, bale of Hessien cloth, cases of luggage, bales of P. P. cotton, bundles of forms, bags of tea dust, bundles of baggings, cases of lead pieces, lot of stones, cask of soda, box of sugar candy, bags of sugar, bags of salt, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BAGS LINSEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th September 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Motilal, at their godown at Kalyan Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Bharmal Shripal:—

130 bags Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 BAGS POPPY SEEDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th September 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Motilal, at their godown at Kalyan Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bapuji Pitamber:—

104 bags Poppy Seeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SAFFRON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th September 1919, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Shah Vanmali Jethabhai, at his shop at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thacker Haridas Valji:—

2 cases Saffron "Gaiwalani Pari" mark, 200 lbs., 1 lb. packing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs, House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods:—

Knives, penknives, books cigarette, porcelain-ware, earthenware, biscuits, groceries, beer, sundries, loom sundries, hose pipe, brandy, brushes, embrocation loaf, sugar, provision, canteen, stores, razors, boot and shoes, paper, perfumery, crates glass bottles, emery wheels, coal pitch, phenyle, bolts and nuts, old clothing, white shirting, cotton piece goods seaweeds shovels, hoop iron, folding chair, trouser, stretcher, iron plate, M. O. shells, tubes, empty cases, casks, drums, etc.

100 drums, calcium carbide, 33 kegs Paint, 150 bags, chunam, cesumbo and chiradi.

The purchasers for calcium carbide may inspect the goods at the Combustile Warehouse No. 6, Alexandra Dock, before the sale.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

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AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Bhimani.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
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BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
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Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudddin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NARELA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!

and to write with a bad ink is

A BLUNDER

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO., BOMBAY No. 4.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & Co., Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FAST TYPIST, Start 60; ACCOUNTANT, 75; SHORTHAND FAST TYPIST, 75; Gujarati Hindus only need apply to Box No. 107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4599

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENT CLERK, strong in English with knowledge of Typewriting Apply Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4640

WANTED—A PIANIST for Theatre Orchestra. Apply personally to the MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd., Excelsior Theatre. 4573

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Lucknow. 4601

WANTED.—A full-time qualified DRAWING MASTER for a local High School. State terms and particulars to Box No. 122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4644

WANTED—A smart TYPIST and a FIRE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply stating qualifications and salary, to Box No. 120, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4635

WANTED—A fast TYPIST. Apply with testimonials stating experience and pay expected to N. C. SHROFF & Co., Custom House Road, Bombay. 4639

SWADESH-BHAKTA male females customers, canvassers in India for purchasing selling all Ink tablets and liquid inks on decent commission. For particulars apply enclosing one anna stamp to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4652

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing SCIENCE MASTER, B. A., or B. Sc., Salary Rs. 65 p. m. Apply personally with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER, Khanmohomed Habibhoy A. V. School, Samuel Street, Mandvi. 4638

WANTED—SALESMAN for a Tailoring and Hosiery, shop etc., salary according to qualification, Must know English and Gujarati, None but experts should apply to the ORIGINAL TAILORING MART, Shop No. 5, Crawford Market. 4619

WANTED—TYPIST, SHORTHAND TYPIST, MANAGING CLERKS, ENGROSSING CLERKS and COPYISTS for an attorneys firm. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 97, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4539

WANTED for a respectable Marwadi firm, a GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, well versed in office business and having experience of cloth and yarn markets. Handsome salary to qualified man. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating age, to Box No. 124, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4662

WANTED.—Ten suitable young ENROPEANS for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 300 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials between 28th September and 2nd October, 1919, to the CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, at Poona. 4643

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RUNCHHODAS H. PAREKH, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. 4616

WANTED.—A SECOND OFFICER for a steamer with or without B. O. T. Certificate. Apply in person to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 4607

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and GENERAL CLERKS. Please apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, The New India Assurance Company, Limited, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4636

WANTED.

WANTED on rent.—A good BUILDING —with 20 class rooms,—existing or to be built—for a Municipal Girls' School at Dadar, to the West of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Write to Mr. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay. 4646

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two-ton four DAIMLER LORRIES, in excellent condition, just like new, ready for immediate delivery. Apply to J. MEHTA, c/o China Baug, Girgaum, Bombay. 4554

FOR SALE—6 cylinders, 40 horse-power, SEADLEY DEASEY with Dynamo, one-man-hood, sliding seats, painted dark-red, in excellent condition. Apply to J. MEHTA, c/o China Baug, Girgaum, Bombay. 4555

BOILERS LANCASHIRE, 28 by 7 feet by 90 pressure, one portable 9 N.H.P. steam engine and boiler, 100 pressure. Both working going cheap. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Bombay No. 2. 4951

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SUPSR-ROYAL CYLINDER MACHINE by Harrild and Sons. GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Girgaum, Bombay. 4641

FOR SALE.—Two Secondhand WARPING FRAMES with Creels as good as new. Apply Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4612

FOR SALE.—One Secondhand GREY WINDING MACHINE of 200 Spindles. For particulars apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4645

ECONOMY plus Satisfaction is what you get by buying your Stationery from us. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

LADIES do you sketch? We have received a fresh consignment of drawing instruments, papers, inks, colours, etc. Ask for list. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath —about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post-Office, Bombay. 4650

TO BE LET;

GODOWN, pucca built, 75 ft. sq. and 15 high or parts in Love Lane. Apply OWNER, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road. 4623

TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW at Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, Bandora, facing the Sea. Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

TO LET—A very desirable PROPERTY on Tardeo Road, opposite Adamji Pirbhai Mill, consisting of an upper-storied bungalow and of about 6,000 square yards of vacant land for a factory or for any industrial purpose. For rent, etc., apply to TULSHIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4557

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
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	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS.

THE NEXT COURSE BEGINS OCTOBER 20th. Twenty candidates will be admitted. Ten places are reserved in the first instance for Punjab College Librarians, five for librarians of Government institutions and Public libraries. Other candidates must have either passed an Intermediate Examination or read up to the B. A. standard of any Indian University. Preference will be given to graduates. Applications for admission must reach THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN by September, 30th. 4597

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—

Captain A. LASCELLES,
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.
4336

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE

NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

with

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 and issued Capital of Rs. 35,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application; Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

Some prominent and wealthy gentlemen *having been in the Mill Industry for years* have very willingly joined as *Directors* in this proposed concern.

The unprecedented demand of private applications for shares, will render the promoters unable to keep applications open much longer.

Investors therefore to kindly do not hesitate in securing their needs and thus to save themselves from disappointment as has recently been observed in case of other investments.

Application forms can be obtained from and presented to the Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., also from the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., with deposit money, or from and to—

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Promoters of abovenamed Mill.

New Share Bazaar Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	0

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50

		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	23	15
	Dep.	23	50
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40

		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	8	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER
Acting General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4311

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY. (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.

2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

Howrah	Dep.	18-0
Jubbulpore	Arr.	13-36
	Dep.	13-56
Narsinghpur	Dep.	15-30
Gadarwada	Dep.	16-38
Sohagpur	Dep.	18-3
Itarsi	Dep.	19-15
Harda	Dep.	20-35
Khandwa	Dep.	22-33
Bhusaval	Dep.	0-26
Chalisgaon	Dep.	2-33
Manmad	Dep.	4-12
Nasik	Dep.	5-18
Igatpuri	Dep.	6-20
Kasara	Dep.	7-8
Kalyan	Dep.	8-25
Ballard Pier	Arr.	10-0

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 48 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.

4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5. A Restaurant Car will be provided throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4515

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 2 posts of Overseers in Municipal Engineer's Department, on Rs. 80—9—125, with Rs. 5 as Cycle-allowance.

Candidates should apply, stating age, qualifications and experience with testimonials to the undersigned, not later than 30th of September. No one need apply, who does not possess at least 6 years' practical experience. Selected candidates will have to serve a period of probation for six months.

D. K. BHAVE, M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Municipal Commisisoner,
and Municipal Engineer.
4666

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

AS all letters of allotment have now been posted to allottees, will those applicants who applied for Shares and have not been allotted any, kindly present their Banker's receipts for application money, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11-0 a.m., to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. daily when the amount will be refunded.

W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.
4637

NOTICE.

OLD SHARE BAZAR CARD FOR SALE. Apply sharp, with offers or in person to TOOLSIDAS MOHONJI, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4653

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200, and the maximum Rs. 2,000.

3. The services of the selected candidate will be entertained for at least five years. If the acting arrangement is terminated before that period, he will, if willing, be employed in another capacity as a Municipal Engineer for the remaining period on the same salary.

4. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Local Government. The incumbent must devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He is liable to removal, during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at the meeting of the Corporation.

5. Applicants should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches, including Drainage, Roads and Buildings, Lighting, Electricity, and be able to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large city.

6. If, as is probable, the selected candidate is taken on the permanent establishment of the Municipality, he will be eligible for pension under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1.

7. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.

8. Applications, which should be accompanied by "copies only" of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1., so as to reach him not later than 15th October 1919.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 1st November 1919.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4508

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Khordadsal) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4551

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. C. H. MOTOR CAR thoroughly overhauled and painted. Apply for particulars, Box No. 125, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4663

NOTICE.

A SHARE-TRANSFER RECEIPT of Fazulbhai Mills, Ltd., is LOST. Any forwarding it to me or showing clue to its recovery will be rewarded with Rs. 5 within a week of this notice.

Dated 12th September, 1919.
GOWRISHANKAR DAYASHANKAR BHAT.
Chikhli via Bilimora. 4649

WANTED.

A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with qualification of a Sanitary Surveyor with experience of Sanitary work at Rs. 60-5-80 and Rs. 10 cycle allowance, on probation up to 1st September, 1920, as a Head Sanitary Inspector for this Municipality, and a Sanitary Surveyor for the same period as a Sanitary Inspector at Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance, on probation.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 30th September, 1919.

HEALTH OFFICER
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad 12th September, 1919. 4659

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION OF STORM-WATER DRAINS at the undermentioned places, will be received upto 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on the 25th day of September, 1919.

1. In Gamdevi Road and Dammar Lane and
2. In Worli Road from its junction with Cleveland Road to a distance of 2,550 feet southwards.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contracts, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 13th September, 1919. 4647

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD., which had its Office temporarily at 19, Bank Street has been REMOVED to 251, HORNBY ROAD, next to Allahabad Bank above Home Rule League.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
Manager.
Dated the 15th September, 1919. 4632

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 21 candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

6 for service in the Northern Circle.
7 for service in the Central Circle.
6 for service in the Southern Circle.
2 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the Undersigned in his Office at Poona on the 30th September 1919 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1920. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by the Civil Surgeon of any District specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A Certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—

(a) the B. A., F. A., B.Sc., or B. Ag., examination,

(b) the Matriculation where no school Final examination exists.

(c) the School Final or leaving Examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st 1919

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5 Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the Undersigned's Office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Officers in the Presidency.

By order.
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests
Bombay Presidency
Camp via Poona, 17th June, 1919.
2926

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 13th instant, a dividend for the second half-year, ended 31st March, 1919 at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half Share, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 15th instant, between the hours of 12-30 p.m., (S.T.), to 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the register, on the 8th September, 1919, on production of Share Certificates.

(Sd.) DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

N.B.—SHAREHOLDERS of Ahmedabad are requested to apply to Mr. Govindlal Karsondas Mohanlal, residing in Sankdi Sherry, Ahmedabad. 4669

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 13th instant, a dividend for the nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter Share, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 12-30 p.m., (S.T.), to 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders, whose names stood on the register on the 8th September, 1919, on production of Share Certificates.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1919. 4667

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 13th instant, a dividend for the nine months ending 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 50 (fifty) per share, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the register on the 8th September, 1919, on production of Share Certificates.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1919. 4668

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HURJIVANDAS NEMIDAS, variously spelt as Harjivandas Nemidas, Harjivandas Namidas, Hurjeewandas Nemidas, of Bombay, Dassa Shrimali Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RANJIVANDAS HURJIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the sons of the said deceased a share-broker, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.
The 2nd day of September, 1919.
G. B. PANDYA Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
4656

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIKH MAHOMED BUTLER alias SHAIK MAHOMED SHAIK OOSMAN, of Postal by Suni Mahomedan inhabitant, a butler, who, at the time of his death resided at Tenkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HALIMABAI, widow of Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Ossman, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan inhabitant, without occupation, residing at Tenkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty second day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
The 22nd day of August, 1919.
MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4651

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Re: MULJI HARIDAS MILLS.

THE NOTICE given on behalf of the Promoters of the above Mills and appearing in to-day's issue of "The Bombay Chronicle", "The Times of India", and "The Praja Mitra and Parsee" regarding application for shares of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs is hereby withdrawn.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1919.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Promoters' Attorneys.

4655

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANCHERJI BYRAMJI COLAH has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow, standing thereon known as "Paradise Lodge," situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 32 gunthas be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West partly by Clarendon Hotel and partly by Benadic Lodge, on the North by the Public Road and on the South by Rose Cottage and Terrace Cottage and particularly described as No. 2 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4660

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABUCKER ABDUL RAHEMAN has contracted to sell to our client MUJLA MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH SARAFALLY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage transfer, lease exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold Foras Land or ground with the messuage tenement, bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Foras Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration, Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 547 square yards or thereabouts which together with other pieces of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7, 39, 327 and 340, New Nos. 13476 13541 and 13847 and 13848, Old Survey No. 1/194, 162, 195 and 196 and New Survey No. 2-B/6997 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 4788 and street No. 168 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the west by the Foras Road aforesaid on or towards the north by the property of Khursetji Dhanjibhoy Rana and on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold Foras land or ground with the messuage tenements bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on Foras Road Essack Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts which together with other pieces of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7, 39, 327, and 340 and New Nos. 13476, 13541 and 13847, 13848, and Old Survey Nos. 1/194, 162, 195, 196 and New Survey No. 2-B/6997 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna on the west by the Foras Road aforesaid, on the north by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the south by the property belonging to the estate of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Talub and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 4789 and 4790 and street Nos. 170, and 1.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purshasers' Attorneys.

4665

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JADOWJI JIVA, otherwise spelt as JADOWJEE JEEWA, and JADOWJEE JEEWA FOFADIA, late of Porbunder Vissa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, living on the income of his property .....Deceased

Bai PURIBAI, widow of the said deceased of Porebunder, Vissa Shrimali Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Gulabdas and Vrajlal, minor sons of the said deceased and Limited to the minority of one of them appointed by Judge's Order dated 18th August 1919 ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 2nd day of September, 1919.

G. B. PANDYA Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

4657

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMKRISHNA MADHAVRAO CHONKER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, trust, lien, possession, gift, bequest, inheritance or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being on the East side of Hansali Tank Road, (now called Lady Jamshetji Road) at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,689 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155, 155, 155, 488 and 517, New No. 3763, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/1296, 2/1423, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward Nos. 3728, 3729, and Street Nos. 89 and 90, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of the late Anandrao Bhawanishanker, on or towards the West by the said Hansaili or Lady Jamshetji Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Domingos Souza.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1919.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4648

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMULJI JAMASJI MISTRI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ESSUFALLI BAGASJI the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate on Plot No. 122 of the Board's Sopari Baug Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 707½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 2582 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 563 (1) and Street No. 75 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a service passage, on or towards the west by Sauparibaug Road, on or towards the north by a proposed 40 feet Road, and on or towards the South by the property of the said vendor Temulji Jamasji Mistry on plot No. 123 of the aforesaid Estate.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4664

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

LAND consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon situate at GORUPDEO, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the MARATHA HOSPITAL and fronting Chichpokli Cross Lane (proposed to be converted into a pucca road by the Municipality) and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 50,000 square yards, SUBJECT to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the terms of lease above referred to can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent on or before the 16th instant.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.

4545

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN AND KNOWN AS HYDRAULIC AND NICOL GODOWNS.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 347 of 1912, (Luxmibai vs. Hooseinbhoy) and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1918, as varied by a consent order made in the same suit dated the 15th April, 1919, and under instructions from the abovenamed, plaintiffs and defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the premises in two lots A and B herein below mentioned, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the lessees' right, title and interest in the properties described below now vested in the 1st plaintiff as trustee for the plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and in the 6th and 7th defendants as Receivers in Suit No. 936 of 1914 as tenants in common in equal shares for terms to expire in the year 1962 and to be renewed thereafter for terms of 99 years from time to time in perpetuity subject to payment of ground rent to the lessors thereof as act set forth in detail in the conditions of sale.

LOT A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North and East sides by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the South and West by other lands, belonging to the said Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-10666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Hydraulic godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 399 (1) Colaba Road, Street, No 38.

LOT B.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,612 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North, East and West partly on the South by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and partly on the South side by the property fourthly hereunder described being part of the said land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-1666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Nicol godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward Nos. 395 (1) to 395 (5) and Arthur Bunder Road Street, Nos. 34 and 34-A to 34-D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fourthly hereunder described and on all other sides by roads belonging to Colaba Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , together with a shed bearing A Ward No. 396 (1) and Colaba Road Street No. 35, a part of the building or godown erected on a part thereof known as Nicol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Arthur Bunder Road No. 35-A and also the building or godown or godowns erected on another part thereof and also known as Nicol Godowns and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 397 and Colaba Road Street No. 36 and a part of which said piece of land bears Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 398 and Colaba Street No. 37.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards and bounded on the South by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, on the North by a part of the property secondly hereinbefore described and on the East and West by Roads of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, being part of Land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , part of which said piece of land is assessed by the Municipality as part of A Ward No. 395 and Arthur Bunder Road Nos. 35 and 35-A to 35-D, together with a part of the said godown or building erected on another part thereof and also known as the Nichol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Colaba Road Street No. 35-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF KNITTING MACHINES AND KHAKI UNION SERGE CLOTH.

On SATURDAY the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned.

62 Griswold circular knitting machines 84 needle 4½ inches diameter.

5 Rolls of Khaki Union Serge Cloth 54in. wide measuring 289 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Allexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpogly by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd., and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—

On account and risk of Mr. Jethanand Narayandas.

Strippings Nos. 16/30s. about 32,000 lbs.

On account and risk of Mr. Damjee Bhanjee.

Droppings No. 2 about 61,000 lbs.
Droppings No. 3 about 7,000 lbs.
Frame Fly No. 1 about 5,000 lbs.
Card Fly No. 14/30s. about 30,0000 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS EYELETS AND RINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the office concerned.

1 case 250 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 26.
29 cases each 200 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 28.
13 cases each 100 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 29.
2 cases each 150 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 29.
8 cases each 100 gross Japanese brass eyelets and rings No. 30.
3 cases each 50 gross Japanese brass eyelets and rings No. 32.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

To-night

FANNIE WARD

As "YUKI" in

"A Japanese Nightingale"

Adapted from Onotono Watana's popular novel.

A charming story from the Land of Chrysanthemums.

Pathe Gazette
Luke Commedy

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

POPULAR PRICES.

SEE The death grapple of greedy Big Business and Honest men In the Universal Serial Extraordinary

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Featuring the Hercules of the Screen Renowned Circus Aerialist

EDDIE POLO

Supported by a galaxy of regular Circus performers.

First Three Episodes NOW SHOWING AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

.....and be sure to bring the children for it is for every one from 6 to 60.

3 shows daily:—7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Popular prices.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m. only.

"The Golden Arrow"

A Five Part Drama. Not the Ordinary sort of Drama. But a Drama with a Novel Setting.

A REAL LOVE MYSTERY YARN

(Such as Conan Doyle gives us at his Best.)

"UNLUCKY LOUEY"

(A Side Splitting Comic.)

OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

Monday 15th, at 9-30 p. m.

The Brilliantly Successful REVUE

"LET'S GO"

in 2 Acts

Written and Produced by

GEORGE ROSS

A HURRICANE OF LAUGHTER.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. Plan for To-night's attraction at the Theatre after 7 p. m. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

TO-Morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Masterpiece from the Classics

"THE FALL OF TROY"

(After Homer's "Iliad")

A Magnificent Production

(Revised and Improved with all that is latest and best in Cinema Art.)

Gorgeous Scenic Effects

"THE FALL OF TROY"

is superfine. The Atmosphere of Olden Days is faithfully reproduced.

"THE TREASURE OF LAUZATS"

(A Magnificent Four-Part Drama.)

A story of

HIDDEN TREASURE

and the strange way in which it is found.

THE BEST PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR AT

THE EMPIRE

Special Prize Show at 6-30 p. m. ON TUESDAY 16th.

AMUSEMENTS

Empress THEATRE

EYES FRONT!

Watch for the opening next week OF

THE EMPRESS

(Bombay's Cinema House de Luxe)

Under the management and ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

A Modern Cinema House.

It is situate in Lamington Road, is designed to meet the demands of the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla and will present just such an entertainment as is produced by the EXCELSIOR and EMPIRE THEATRES without the necessity of a long journey to the Fort.

Next week —— DON'T forget.

VICTORIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT

EDWARD THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD, DHOBI TALAO.

Pathe's best and thrilling drama

in which

Go Get 'Em Garringer

See how Garringer cleans up the Triple Arrow Gang and gets the girl of his heart.

FRANKLIN FURNUM

AND

HELEN CHADWICK

Play the chief parts.

Time. Sat 4-30 & 6-15, Sun. 8-45 & 10-30. Other days, 7. 8-45 & 10-30.

Prices—Re. 1 Ans. 12-8-6-4-2.

"COME TO THE LIFE EVERLASTING—THE END OF ALL IS DEATH!

Ah!—Words how sublime! How instructive!! How Divine!!!

Yes, and

MARY IN "THAIS"

the super-excellent Goldwyn Photoplay, in which these heavenly words are used, is also a Dram-Sublime, Instructive and Divine.

MARY IN "THAIS"

shows, how the above advice, given by a Christian Priest, famed in the world for his Holiness, to a Sinner, who was notorious for her innumerable immoral love affairs, was accepted, and what awe-inspiring results followed when unto the great Unknown she followed him!

MARY IN "THAIS"

is a narrative of the Idol of Alexandria, better known as a daughter of Satan and how a disciple of Christ, in the fourth Century in this "City of Iniquity" rescued many young wealthy men from her clutches, and eventually reclaimed the soul of the woman herself.

No pious or devout Christian should miss to seemg this Great Drama, this Week, at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

For the convenience of families residing in the suburbs, our First Show daily will commence at 5-30 p. m, (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

Epi. 4-5-6

of the Fastest American Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING THE FAMOUS VETERAN OF SERIALS

Francis Ford

is running at Top-Speed

AT THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four shows nightly, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

GAIETY CINEMA

JOHN

NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE
NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE
NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE

A story of a rich profligate, who, while on the brink of ruin is appointed guardian of Creighton's millions. He again assumes his riotous living, squanders the fortune and entangles his double for his crimes which a clever detective unearths.

PRICES AS USUAL

NOTE TIME:

Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10. Sat. 1 Show at 6-45. Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10. Monday and Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45.

Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first classonly.

THE LONG DISAPPOINTED LADIES OF SOCIETY WILL REJOICE

to learn about the fresh arrival of a limited but well-assorted consignment of the Toilet Preparations and Perfumery of the famous Beauty-Specialists of America. AUBRY SISTERS. Seekers of real toilet luxury will do well to get their requirements early for fear of disappointment again.

AUBRY SISTERS' BEAUTIFIER.

The pet of the Ladies that beautifies, removes all blemishes of the skin and complexion and assists in the retention of natural beauty. Protects the skin from its oldest enemies—the inclement weather, the sun and the dust—and keeps it fresh, clear and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. White and Flesh. In three sizes.

AUBRY SISTERS' FACE POWDER.

Lends a charm of its own to the face. Gives tone to the skin and is safest to use. Adheres and defies detection. Flesh and White. Two sizes. Also in Satin top boxes. A toilet de Luxe, luxuriously perfumed.

AUBRY SISTERS' LIQUID TINT.

The secret of many a rosy cheek. Gives the most natural effects and the smile of satisfaction.

AUBRY SISTERS' TALC POWDER.

Beauty's first aid to dainty freshness. Keeps baby sweet and "kissable." Delightful after bath and after shave. Assorted odours. In decorated tins with sprinkler top. Also in glass bottles with sprinkler. Highly perfumed. A dainty toilet for dainty damsels.

AUBRY SISTERS' GREASELESS CREAM.

Combines the attractions of many superior quality face creams. Vanishes after application, imparting freshness and vigour and leaving a cool and soothing sensation behind. Gents find it delightful after shave.

Other preparations in stock are DEPILATORY POWDER, for removing superfluous hair; SOAP for the most tender skins and recommended for use along with the other preparations of the Specialists: TOOTH PASTE, for making the teeth Pearl-White, PERFUMES and TOILET WATERS, the delight of the aristocrat, COLD CREAM for chapped hands, Lip Rouge, etc.

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HOUSEHOLD OFFICE

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10 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Antiseptic Throat Paint

(Gargle and Nasal Douche)

is a tried remedy for Prophylaxis (prevention) and treatment of Influenza, Sore Throat and Specific Fever.

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DORABJEE & Co., POONA.

DONGRE'S Balamrit

THE CHILDRENS' TONIC

Price per bottle As. 12. Postage As. 6

K. T. DONGRE & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH UNDER BRISK RUBBING WITH ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

[image]

Has most powerful pain extractor we have experienced.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

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Obtainable only from

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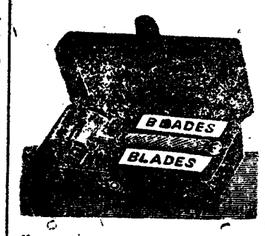
BOMBAY No. 2.



For a Clean Shave

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL

PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,

MAIL ORDER DEPT.,

BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B. 698.

NO MORE RINGWORM

[image]

WILLIAM'S

Ringworm Ointment cures Ringworm in 20 minutes

WILLIAM & CO.

Chemists and Druggists

Opp: Grant Medical College

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13

Only a few isolated falls of rain have occurred in Northern and Central India but moderately heavy rain is reported from the east coast and north of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan and local in Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Burma, Orissa, west of the United Provinces, east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysor.

The chief amountts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches, Toungoo two, Cuttack one and a half, Chaibasa three quarters, Pendra two, Mysore one and a half Cochin three-quarters, Trivandrum two, Madura, Salem, Cuddapah and Bellary one, Kurnool a half, Cocanada, Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.868	Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9	,,
Dew Point	73.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.781	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	4.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	,,
Minimum do.	77.1	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ENE,E,ESE,WNW	
Movement of Wind	12×	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.49	,,
Do. do. year	60.07	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept	h	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	13	m 1	2	29	0	13	m 6	55	16	7
Sun.	14	m 1	46	25	8	14	m 7	40	17	5
		1	50a	23	9		7	50a	15	0
Mon.	15	m 2	35	23	1	15	m 8	29	18	6
		2	36a	20	11		8	41a	15	9
Tues.	16	m 3	24	27	3	16	m 9	20	19	7
		3	31a	25	10		9	44a	16	9
Wed.	17	m 4	45	26	6	17	m 11	5	20	3
		4	39a	24	11		11	5a	17	7
Thur	18	m 6	0	26	1	18	0	48a	20	1
		6	0a	24	5					
Fri.	19	m 7	30	26	2	19	m 0	36	18	0
		7	30a	24	8		2	4a	19	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 13 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 26m.	Sunset	6h. 44m
,, 14 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h. 43m
,, 15 (Monday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h. 43m
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h. 42m
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h. 41m
,, 18 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 27m.	,,	6h. 40m
,, 19 (Friday)	,,	6h. 27m.	,,	6h. 39m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7m.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	3-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th September, 1919, was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.20 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the west of the division and are clear in the east. Night temperature has risen, but is still below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is practically clear except at Karachi where it is overcase. Temperature is generally below the average both by day and night in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the north of Gujarat and of Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at a few stations. Night temperature is lower than usual in the area of clear skies.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Akola; night temperature is lower than usual at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal throughout. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The monsoon appears to be strengthening, in the south-east Arabian Sea. Rainfall has increased in Ceylon and Malabar, Colombo reporting a fall of 4.60 in. and a rough sea. It has been nearly general in south Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in the Carnatic, while an isolated shower is reported from Mainpuri in the United Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to extend northwards on the west coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th September 1919:—

Rainfall has decreased in north-east India and the Peninsula and both the monsoon currents are very weak at present. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, and local in Assam, Bengal, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bihar, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Saugor Island one inch; Jalpaiguri, Darjiling three-quarters; Mussooree three; Madura one and a half; Salem two; Kurnool a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 13th OF SEPT 1919.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity	Rainfall: past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.1	83.6	86	..	0	—0.01
Do (12th)	92.1	79.4	82	..	0	—0.01
Jask	92.6	84.7	87	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	77.7	66	..	7.95	+2.25
Rawalpindi	94.2	71.4	65	..	35.44	+14.96
Lahore	97.8	75.3	65	..	16.58	+2.57
Hissar	95.7	71.3	69	..	8.08	—2.30
Ambala	95.0	73.3	80	..	19 98	—1.58
Delhi	93.0	75.7	68	..	13.44	—7.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	76.1	80	..	28.52	+7.01
Mainpuri	90.2	75.3	94	0.20	32.35	+1.23
Jhansi	89.6	72.6	70	..	50.86	+20.62
Cawapore	89.4	76.5	77	..	33.33	+4.65
Allahabad	90.4	75.7	74	..	31.54	+0.82
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.7	76.4	67	..	0.20	—1.95
Karachi	82.9	75.1	88	..	2.32	—3 51
Ajmer	86.2	74.1	78	..	11.55	—5.58
Jaipur	92.6	70.2	64	..	21.75	+1.73
Kotah	88.0	78.0	66	..	25.06	+2.17
Mount Abu	70.6	60.4	68	..	37.43	+35.16
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Wasp	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	91.0	73.1	76	..	7.78	—4.98
Dwarka	85 8	75.3	82	..	9.88	—3.36
Veraval	82.0	76.0	85	..	12.43	—3.81
Rajkot	90.8	71.5	74	..	28.89	+5.88
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	71.0	77	..	12.14	—7.48
Surat	89.8	78.2	76	..	33.09	—2.34
Ahmedabad	92.2	73.0	77	..	26 26	+0.01
Deesa	89.2	65.1	74	..	43.56	+22.35
Neemuch	87.8	65.5	72	..	23.95	—0.39
Indore	85.8	71.5	84	..	42.31	+16.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jabbulpore	85.8	70.7	80	..	7.47	+24.95
Saugor	87.0	69.8	80	..	65.33	+17.79
Mowgaon	84.8	72.0	77	..	60.64	+20.08
Khandwa	89.0	69.8	84	..	22.58	—1.84
Akola	92.0	70.2	66	..	20.95	—2.10
Amraoti	90.2	71.2	64	..	15.70	—2.72
Nagpur	90.2	72.2	65	..	42.60	+4.39
Chanda	89.5	71.0	75	..	32.48	—0.40
Raipur	88.9	70.2	75	..	58.42	+18.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	76.9	83	..	59.96	—3.23
Ratnagiri	86.5	74.5	89	..	81.59	—7.70
Marmugoa	85.5	..	80	..	83.28	+0.81
Karwar	86.0	74.7	92	..	95.46	—0.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	64.2	64	..	12.75	—3.69
Ahmednagar	90.2	67.9	63	..	11.09	—3.81
Poona	87.5	66.9	54	..	13.17	—4.73
Sholapur	89.6	72.0	56	..	13.89	—4.43
Bijapur	87.2	71.2	72	0.04	5.67	—5.25
Belgaum	83.0	62.9	50	..	29.40	—7.80
Aurangabad	89.9	70.8	60	..	12.98	—7.46
Hyderabad (Deccan)	90.1	69.4	63	..	20.25	—11.98
Hyderabad	88.8	71.0	69	..	18.68	—8.46
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.2	76.8	78	..	83.50	—19.84
Calicut	88.4	77.2	92	..	64.39	—15.36
Cocbin	86.1	72.8	92	0.74	65.15	—2.50
Colombo	85.7	72.2	97	4.60	17.88	—0.74
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.9	79.2	74	..	16.39	—4.07
Bellary	88.2	67.1	76	0.94	4 97	—3.12
Cuddapah	93.4	75.0	92	0.88	17.33	+1.97
Madras	93.0	78.2	74	..	12.58	—0.17
Bangalore	84.2	66.8	75	0 01	18.59	—1.56
Coimbatore	90.9	73.0	92	0.45	2.91	—1.98
Trichinopoly	97.	74.2	80	0.16	8.18	—0.20
Negapatam	91.9	74.2	82	0.02	9.39	+0 71

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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for full prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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Public Accountant.

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European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

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[image]

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Economic & Financial Review.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The repeated protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was ultimately successful in awakening the financial gods of Simla to the gravity of the Finance situation, at least to the necessity of taking to some extent the public into confidence. If any further illustrations are required to support the resolution of the Hon Rao Bahadur Sarma regarding the disadvantages of hilltop Government one such is afforded by the conduct of the Simla authorities during the current currency crisis. Despite the fact that the commercial community has been crying itself hoarse over the ruinous effects of a rising and unstable exchange, the Viceroy was content with expressing his 'deep sympathy' with their anxiety with regard to it. The Hon. the Finance Member found time however to pay a flying visit to Calcutta and to let in light on some of the dark and hidden aspects of the policy of the Government. The principal alternatives suggested from different quarters to tide over the present [illegible] may be summarised as follows:—

[illegible] of [illegible] metals.

(2) A freer movement of precious metals.

(3) With regard to gold there are two practicable alternatives:—

(a) for the Secretary of State to purchase more gold with the object of increasing the sale of Councils,

(b) to increase the rate at which the Government acquired imported gold.

With regard to (1) the Hon. the Finance Minister observed that Government had been doing everything they could to maintain the sale of Councils, although they had been in a heavily over-bought position during the war, but that they could not go on indefinitely selling councils as the only possible result would be the creation of more paper money which would accentuate the evil of high prices.

Two-fold Problem.

Regarding the freer movement of precious metals the problem is twofold, free imports of silver and of gold. With reference to silver it is apparently feared that with China a heavy purchaser and forcing rices up, India could hardly hope to get much silver. As mentioned above the problem of gold presents two alternatives with regard to the first of which the Hon. Mr. Howard observed that the Secretary of State could not be expected to purchase gold in quantities sufficient to bridge the large gap between India's exports and imports. The second alernative is at present being considered by the Government of India who are in correspondence with the Secretary of State on this point. The idea would be that such a price would be allowed as would enable to compete with China, Japan, South America etc., and that the aquisition price should represent the actual cost of importing gold including the present premium on it and other charges. This would be a satisfactory solution and dispose of the objections that removal of restrictions on the free import of gold would not be practicable, for so long as the 4 d rate remains as the statutory rate the Government could not allow gold to come in at Rs. 11 to pound and be tendered to them at Rs. 15. If Government are seriously anxious to allow the free imports of gold they can easily arrange for a change in the legal tender of the value of the sovereign just as they have been able to announce several measures which would have been considered almost revolutionary sometime back. Unfortunately the Finance Department fights shy of the only alternative which is just suited to relieve the tension of the present situation, we mean inconvertibility.

Mr. Howard appears to have referred to it cursorily and disposed of it by saying that it would accentuate the evil of high prices. This is however but a part of the problem and the real factor which seems to influence the decision of the Government is the scalled danger of popular unrest and disaffection as a result of the announcement of inconvertibility. This danger has been preached to a timid Finance Department by several socalled experts on currency and also by the Presidency and exchange banks. If it is closely analysed however it will apear to be but a Frankenstein raised in their own imagination. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay, observed at its annual meeting that although it was generally supposed a few years ago that the ryot under no circumstances would accept payment in notes, the unexpected had happened and that in places like the Berars where the ryots had never seen currency notes until last year, these notes were now freely taken, and although there was a discount of 1 to 10 per cent. at the beginning of the cotton season, such discount had altogether disappeared before the season was finished. This shows that we are simply palming on the responsibility for our non-action on the so-called conservative attitude of the ryots, who are as a matter of fact more progressive and open to more liberal ideas than some of our officials and politicians themselves. Mr. Kenny, late Director of Agriculture of H. E H. the Nizam's State, has exposed a similar fiction prevailing with regard to ryots, namely, that they are opposed to introducing innovations in agriculture and to leaving off the beaten track of their forefathers. There were no hopes held out by the Finance Member, that the Government would be able to keep up the stability of the Exchange; in fact the financial critic of the "Times of India", gloats with pleasure over the demise of the stability of exchange as he reads it in the words of Mr. Howard. Mr. Jamsetji Wadia asks in a letter to a contemporary, what magic there is in a stable exchange that the commercial community is running after it.

As was pointed out in a previous review, there would be no magic provided our balance of trade were settled in a natural manner. As long as, however, we have to depend on the mercy of foreign or British Governments for the payment for our exports in precious metals it may be doubted if our trade is in a natural position. Those Governments are extremely chary of parting with their gold and India has been misrepresented time after time as a sink of precious metals. Even now the Finance Member openly doubts if the United States who are the largest holders of gold would look with favour on an unlimited export of gold to India, subject to no control, "particularly as India had been able to get hold of no fresh gold on private account in the last few years."

Sacrifice of Indian Interests.

The interests of India have been too often sacrificed in the past much if only the British [illegible] sidered of greater importance, but interests of even aliens are given an importance at the expense of Indian interests. Surely it is the right and privilege of the India Government to decide as to what is or is not good for the country and their decision need not be influenced by alien nations. It is because of this, that we want a change in the constitution of the Central Government, which may give to Indian people some voice in the determination of question which vitally affect their future progress, whether in trade or industry or any other matters.

Who suffers most?

During these times of exchange trouble, the question is often asked as to who suffers the most, producers or middlemen, by the rise in exchange and the consequent depression in the export trade. It is a difficult question to answer as there is an action and interaction between all the sections of different trades and it is not easy to ascertain exactly the amount of damage or loss which, a particular section has to undergo. It is an undoubted fact, admitted even by apologists of the Government policy that one of the marked effects of the rise in exchange is to lower the prices of all the articles, specially all the export staples. It is argued on this basis by writers like Prof. Jevons that the rise in exchange is beneficial to the poorer classes and that the agitation against it is carried on in the interests of the monied classes, who as middlemen stand to lose. Let us examine the incidence of the losses which result from the rise in exchange. A consignment which would have fetched Rs. 1,500 under the 1-4d. exchange will bring to the consignor at the present rate only about Rs. 1,050. At first sight it appears as if the middleman or the exporting firm who ships the consignment will be a loser and he is in fact a loser on the export bills. He has to sell to his bankers for the stocks in hand for which he may have already made payments either himself or through a third party to the producers. The fact should be appreciated, however, that a merchant can exercise his independence to a much more degree than a producer just because of his financial strength and his greater staying power. He will not be indulging in the costly game of exports, if it entails a loss to him on every transaction. He always takes care that he gets some return on his capital even though the return may be for making their purchases they will plainly say that they can afford to pay only so much and not more for the stuff they may be purchasing, though they were paying more before. The agriculturist cannot wait for a rise in the market. He may be in debt and has somehow to dispose of his products to pay off these debts and to get maintenance for himself and his family. He cannot prepare a careful statement of accounts like the middleman showing what was his actual expenditure and what he should get to pay all this and his own and his family's labours. On the contrary he is only too willing to accept whatever is offered to him. It must be admitted that the agriculturist has come to be shrewder than what he was only a few years back and can haggle for getting good prices for his produce, but this has its limits and he has ultimately to succumb. Not only this but as Mr. Madan mentions in his representation on the currency problems to the Currency Committee the rise in exchange means an artificial appreciation of our standard of value, by which all contracts between debtor and creditor are most seriously affected and the most serious injustice done to the class, of the population that is poorest and most deeply in debt, viz., the Indian cultivator and producer. It is no advantage to him as alleged by Prof. Jevons that prices of imported articles have fallen. He does not use soaps, umbrellas or even English piecegoods. The fall in the prices of foodstuffs is in no way a special benefit to him for he produces these and even when prices are high he keeps a certain stock of these for his family. On the contrary his purchasing power is seriously diminished and this more than counterbalances whatever little advantage he may get in the prices of dhoties or sarees he may purchase for himself and his wife. It is argued that the capitalist who made a mint of money during the war times stands to lose himself a good deal through the present difficulties. This argument ignores the capacity of capital to increase the profits and diminish the losses, a capacity which is not possessed by the agriculturist who stands to gain not much during times of prosperity, and to lose a great deal during the times of adversity.

Trade Returns for July.

The trade returns for British India for July, 1919, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, shows increases in the import, export, and re-export trade. The total imports of merchandise in July, 1919 were valued at Rs. 14,94 lakhs as against Rs. 11,84 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports was Rs. 26,17 lakhs and of the re-export Rs. 1,70 lakhs as against Rs. 1,25 lakhs. Imports increased by 26 per cent., exports by 36 per cent. and re-exports by 37 per cent. As compared with July, 1918, exports showed a decrease of 15 per cent., while exports and re-exports, increased by 32 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively.

Balance of trade.

India's balance of trade during the four months ended July, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only:—

	Four months April to July 1918.	1919.
	Rs. (Lakhs.)	
Exports of merchandise, including re-exports	80,68	92,37
Imports of merchandise	55,73	54,94
Excess of exports over imports	24,95	37,43
Net imports of Gold (private)	3	84
Net imports of Silver (private)	9	2
Net (private) Exports of merchandise and treasure.	24,90	36,57
Council Bill and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	21,17	12,57
Sterling Bills on London sold in India		20
Enfaced Rupee paper (net Imports	13	14
Interest on the Enfaced Rupee paper	11	12
Net balance of trade in favour of India	3,49	23,94
Average rate of exchange.	17,415d.	9,94d.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

		Bales.
Toral Days' Sales at Livepool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		300
" " Sales of East Indian		
" " Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		18.28
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	28.68
	Jan.	29.04
	Mar.	29.21
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	28.97
	Jan.	28.84

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.31
Oct.	18.32
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	18.26
Jan.	18.33
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	18.18
April	Not quoted.
May	18 00
June	Not quoted.
July	Do

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept.	17.82
Oct.	17.83
Nov.	17.91
Dec.	17.97
Jan.	17.98
Feb.	17.93
Mar.	17.85
April	17.84
May	17.76
June	17.73
July	17.66

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	20.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Sept. 12th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.76
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14.45
" No. 1 Ooms Good	15.80
" " " Fully Good	16.30
" " " Fine	16.55
" Broach Good	17.05
" " " Fully Good	17.30
" " Fine	17.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6 000
" Forwarded	77,000
" Imports	148,000
" Stock	856,000
Actual Weekly Sales	31,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Business moderate at hardening prices.—

Water Twist	3/2
Printers Cloth	75

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	58,300,000	No change.
Public Deposits	23 100,000 Dec.	1,000,000
Other do.	30,400,000 "	12,000,000
Govt. Securities	21,700,000 "	15,500,000
Other do	32,200,000 Inc.	1,000,000
Notes and Gold	29,000,000 "	500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 33% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	17¼
Demand Bills	4 16.90
Silver Commercial Bars	113

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 11th.

Bankers 3%	3
Bar Silver Spot	61 1/4
" 2 months hence	60 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	46½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3%	53½
4x On London at Paris France	35.30

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	Ex Divd.	£86
Hongkong Bank		£114½

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 11th

3½ % 1925—1928	85½
4½ % 1925—1945	98½
5 % New	104 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Sept 11th.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Bruno—62 lbs	59
Australian Paid Sellers	61

SEEDS

Linseed, Feroszpore usual Bold Sept Oct	
London Nominal	
Linseed Bruys, Calcutta 41 lbs ex ship	£44
Nov Jan Sellers	£21
Linseed Linseed July-Aug London Value	£45

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£100
Tin Straits	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers.	53/5
Do do Karachi Sept.-Nov. Sellers.	53/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct Nov Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Paid	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

After a drop of nearly 4 cents in the price of cotton in America, the market took a turn for the better on Thursday last. The opening market on that day registered a drop of 30 points, but at the closing, market firmed up and closed 15 points higher than Wednesday's closing rate. This re-action was the natural sequence of the big fall in the price of cotton. It is possible for the present improvement in the market to continue for sometime to come, but, we are afraid, the improvement will only be short lived, and ultimately, prices will go lower. Our local market opened at Rs. 473 for F. G. Broach. The improvement in the New York market was an inducement for local "Bulls" to purchase cotton and their operations forced the market up to Rs. 478. From this point, there was a decline in the price and the quotation at 2 p.m. was 466. Eventually, the market closed at Rs. 472

At Colaba, the opening quotation for F. G Broach, was Rs. 474. After slight fluctuations it closed at Rs. 471. There was some enquiry for spot cotton to-day.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

There is hardly anything fresh to report regarding the Cloth Market, which continues to drag on in the absence of demand. No activity has been noticeable even in standard cloths, and values have remained in favour of buyers. Sellers have been anxiously awaiting the demand from the consuming centres, which have of late been slow to move in spite of the favourable monsoon. The decline in cotton has had much to do with the bearish feeling displayed in cloth and buyers have therefore been adopting a waiting policy, in the hope of being able to buy with advantage later on. With silver at such a high price, it is anticipated that the rate of exchange will have to be further increased in the near future and this also has the effect of deterring buyers in the purchase of their requirements. Remittances have been very scarce, and clearances have not been satisfactory. If this state of affairs continues for some time, sellers will be forced to reduce the prices of cloths to induce purchases.

The Manchester Market has been somewhat easier, but not to the extent of permitting fresh business to be put through. Manufacturers have been indifferent regarding new orders, until their engagements run down. Shipments have been made on a free scale and fresh goods bought at lower rates are expected in due course.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins:	Yds	Rs. as. p
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8		
" 100000	46× "		
" No. 33000	45× "	17	0 0
" " 2500	37× "	14	0 0
Graham's No. 2780	39× "	15	0 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×36		
" No. 2810	44×36½		
Dewhurstes' "BBB"	38× "	25	0 0
" "BP"	38× "	21	0 0
" "Rupee No. 5	39× "	21	0 0
Bates' No. 12858	41×37½/8		
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×36½		
" No. 1500	39×37½/8	15	0 0
" No. 5600	39×37½/8	14	0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	15	0 0
" " 4462	41× "	18	0 0
" " 1566	33×37/37½		
Forbes' " 551	38×37½/8		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× "		
Fleming's No. 1905	40×36		
GREY DRILLS—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	22	0 0
Ralli's Musfid No. 425	29×40	17	0 0
Mitaul's "Elephant"	29×40	26	0 0
GREY JACONETS—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	9	0 0
" " 16	40×32	8	0 0
" 138	40×32	8	0 0
" 636	44×22	8	0 0
GREY MULLS—			
Ralli's No. 1030	30×18	2	0 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
Liepmann's No. 1590	32×62	26	0 0
H.E.T.C. 40000	36×60	28	0 0
H.E.T.C. XXXX	"		
Lyon's C. 4000			
Ralli's No. 9889	33×45		
Forbes' K.B. 100	36×40		
" 151	33×40	24	0 0
Horrockses' "O"	36×40	24	0 0
" "AI"		35	0 0
" "MO"		36	0 0
" "MR"		32	0 0
" "MA"		40	0 0
" "PM"		41	0 0
" "PF"		43	0 0
" "EF"		45	0 0
" "SO"		55	0 0
" "AO"			
" No 88	58×20	9	13 0
" No. 1270	37×18		
" "Sun Ticket"	"		
" No. 55			
" Nos. 50/55/60 40" 45"	56×18		
" No. 818	39×20	10	10 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	15	8 0
" No. 350 (Glines)	"		
" No. 335 (Glines)	60×20	17	12 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	18	12 0
" No. 1440	38×20	8	12 0
Ritchie's No 1260	37×18		
" Nos. 9466/9766/9866			
" No. 95	58×20	9	13 0
" No. 66999	40×18	7	0 0
" No. 86999		7	5 0
" No. 775	40×18	8	0 0
" No. 875	46×18	10	0 0
" No. 975	50×18	10	0 0
" No. 615		8	2 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	9	3 0
" Nos. 9/99/999 40" 45" 50×18			
" No. 9999	55×18		
" No. 143	34×18	10	8 0
" No. 430	36×18	8	4 0
Macdonald's No 64	58×20		
Greaves' No. 5060	37×18	4	0 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—			
Ralli's No. 7070/9000	37×18	5	4 0
" No. 7/27	"		
" Nos. 88/98	"		
" Nos 61/81	"	5	4 0
" No. 9999	"		
" No. 1900	"	4	13 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	7	12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	38×18	5	0 0
" 199/139	"		
" 95950/97970	"		
" Saraswati"	38×18	12	0 0
" "Trippoo" W/WWW	34×18	2	8 0
" No 50000	"	8	12 0
" Nos. 33340/33350/ 33360	"	9	0 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	36×18		
Greaves' Nos 30000/50000			
" No. 8000 T.B	38×22		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	38×18	5	2 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820			
"Motor Car"	20×18	5	0 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

We have to report a firm and strong market during the week with better demand and prices both for ready and forward positions have gone up one rupee per cwt. all round. Local markets remained closed on account of Ganpati holidays amongst dealers. [illegible] tember/October Shipment at 4/6 6d. to 5os. 2d. Free Bombay Harbour. There was some enquiry from Europe for ready sugar and about 2,500 tons of White and Brown Sugar will be shipped to Europe shortly. The following are the Basar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 30-6-0 equal to 50s. 6d. F. B Harbour, Stocks 130,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 27-8-0 equal to 45s. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 10,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 32-0-0 equal to 52s. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 3,000 bags.

Mauritius no stocks.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HINDUSTAN SPG. AND WG CO. LTD

The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the Company's registered office, 12, Hummum Street, under the presidency of Mr. Narayendas Thackersey Mooljee.

The Directors' report for the nine months ended 31st March, 1919, showed that with a view to meet the Government official year the Directors, under the Articles of Association, had decided to close the Company's accounts on the 31st March every year. During the period under the present report the Company had made a profit of Rs. 2,91,431-2-11, including the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,372-7-3. Out of the amount set aside for Dividend Fund in previous years, the Directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share and at the rate of Rs. 18-12 per quarter share for the nine months ended 31st March, 1919. This will absorb Rs. 90,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 10,000 in the Dividend Fund.

The retiring Directors, the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, were re-elected. The appointment of Mr. Madhowji D. Thackersey as an additional member on the Board was confirmed.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPG. AND MFG. CO. LTD.

The thirty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the Company's registered office, 12, Hummum Street, Mr. Narayendas Thackersey Moolji presiding.

According to the Directors' report for the nine months, ended 31st March, 1919, the Company had made a profit of Rs. 1,01,120-0-0, including the previous year's balance of Rs. 730-13-4.

The Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the period ending 31st March, 1919, out of the amount set aside for Dividend Fund in the previous years.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the two Directors, who retired by rotation, were re-elected and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Company were retained as auditors of the Company for the current year.

THE INDIAN MFG CO. LTD.

Under the presidency of Mr. Narayendas Thackersey Moolji, the thirty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the Company's registered office, 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st March, 1919, was read, in the course of which it was stated that the Company had made a profit of Rs. 2,27,035-3-1, including the balance of the last account Rs. 7,422-8-5.

The Directors recommended that after deducting Rs. 45,000 paid by them as ad-interim dividend for the first half year, the balance of profit Rs. 1,82,035-3-1 be disposed off as under:—To write off to machinery, depreciation fund, Rs. 1,80,000-0-0; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,035-3-1. Total Rs. 1,82,035-3-1.

Out of the amount set aside for Reserve Fund in previous years the Directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share and Rs. 25 per half share, which would absorb Rs. 45,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,20,000 in the Reserve Fund Account.

The retiring Directors, Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey and Mr. Laxmidas Varjivandas Ramji, were re-elected and the appointment of Mr. Madhowji Damodar Thackersey, as an additional member on the Board, was confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Better Descriptions steady and Common weak. Sheep skins Madras prime 30d. lower—ordinary 12d. lower.

Bombay sheep skins were bought in. Sold 820,000.

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary left Calcutta for Poona on Saturday to attend the Co-operative Credit Conference to be held there to-day having been invited to open the subject of co-operation among educated classes.

DON'T FEAR!

Scorpion Stings—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3, On receipt of Rs. 4-8. one dozen phials are sent free of postage.

Guaranteed Cure for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Asthma, Piles, Phthisis, Diabetes, Cancer of the womb & Sinus etc. etc. Write your troubles and know the best treatment. Catalogues free.

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The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY 1ST MEETING.

UNION JACK WINS THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The greatest event of the Poona Racing Season was held on Saturday amidst a large concourse of people. In fact, it is believed that the attendance was the largest on record. From half-past-one people were seeking admission to the racecourse and by the time the first race was due the course was overflowing with a seething mass of humanity. There is nothing surprising in this as the Governor's Cup is always looked upon as the gala day of the racing season in the Deccan. Society mustered strong and fashion ruled the day. Every one attired in his best, not the least being the Arab sheiks who are on a visit to this country. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lloyd drove in state soon after the first race, accompanied by the brilliant body-guard commanded by Captain J. Nethersole, M.C. The body-guard was greatly admired in their gorgeous uniform. It was a pleasure to watch the smartness of their evolution and great credit is reflected on their gallant commander for the brilliant display of the corps

The weather was glorious and Poona was at its best. The traditional rain before the Governor's Cup held off this year. The beautiful Cup was on view and was presented by Her Excellency to Mr. Firth, the trainer of Union Jack. She complimented the trainer and the jockey for their fine achievement.

A very attractive card was presented and capital was enjoyed throughout the afternoon. The terrible crush at the Totalisators was the only fly in the ointment that marred the occasion.

Proceedings started with the Rosherville Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd Division. The withdrawal of Cyanite, Gladiator, We Two and Royal Charter left a field of twelve, to decide the issue. Country Lad was installed favourite, Kinsale second in demand and Red Quill well inquired after. Though the distance suited Royal Band, who is in splendid form this season, he was rather neglected. He won this race after a desperate finish with Red Quill. It was a most exciting event as Barnett and Ruiz displayed all their skill as capable horsemen in this race. Royal Band won by the short margin of a head and Country Lad, the favourite, placed third two lengths behind. The fine riding of Barnett on Royal Band attracted universal admiration as his timed finish was so well calculated as only skilled horsemanship can produce.

A much smaller field started in the Paddock Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division in which Fire Finch was favourite. He won easily from Miss Rollestone. This event, though not much in itself, set punters in a good frame of mind. In this race Symrex had many supporters but the weight proved too much for this fine sprinter.

Mundas, Doughty, Cuidon and Better Luck declined in the Poona Country Bred St. Ledger of Rs. 15,000. Though the entry was large only six were left to start. This race, as was the Poona Country Bred Derby, proved a disappointment. In this race, which was 10 furlongs, Tipster, who won the Derby the other day, carried 9-10 and the rest, with the exception of Suffona who carried 7-12 carried 9-3. The distance suited Mountain Apple who, though he was left two lengths in the Derby, covered ground and was only a length behind the winner in that race. For this reason many preferred him to Submarine who placed second in the Derby. Tipster was by no means neglected despite his extra weight while Suffona was again well fancied Mountain Apple won easily by two and a half lengths. It was remarked Tom Harrison though weak from a recent illness took great pains to get this animal to start. He went to the starting get himself to see that the horse was not left.

The most interesting event of the Poona racing season is undoubtedly the Governor's Cup. This is an event for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions in which the staying powers of this class of animals are tested This is the only race for Arabs in Western India which is over one and ½ half miles. In the past, races round the race course and distance were provided for Arabs in Bombay, but since the course has been altered the longest distance in Bombay is 1½ miles. It is, therefore, with considerable interest that sportsmen look forward to this event. Of late, we have had a scarcity of long distance Arab horses and this event had lost some of the great interest it had in the past. This year, however, the field was large and the candidates pretty good. The redoubtable Collingwood was handicapped at 9-12, Kayid and Earl at 9-8 and the rest in proposition. It goes without saying that Collingwood was considered invincible in such a race in which the distance suited him to a nicety. There were not a few, however, who gave him a poor chance by reason on that the few runs he has had already seemed to have had the measure of him. Collingwood in effect, appears to be an animal that cannot stand long the effect of long distances and heavy weight. His efforts in the mud the other day settled him for the season and a little rest will do him a world of good. As regards Kayid the public, as well as the handicapper, probably forget that he is an animal and as such is subject, as all living beings are to the effect of age and work. The best days of Kayid are over and it is doubtful whether he will shine again in good company with an impost of 9-8. Dortmoor, however, caused surprise; a comparatively much younger animal, with proved staying powers, was expected to win this event with the nice weight he carried. Earl who has developed into a splendid animal was expected to run well and he did; but Ruby Mine, Jawad, Mandil, Quantity, and Cessation ran disappointingly. Few attached any importance to the usual boom about Amir Aswad, but Cessation and Quantity were well spoken of. It was reserved to Union Jack to upset the calculations of all these candidates, including Earl who was by far the most dangerous of all. Townsend rode a grand race and well deserved the congratulations he received. Earl fought, as the great horse he is, but he was a bit too heavy to come to terms with the light weight Union Jack. It is believed that Dictate, who beat Union Jack in Bombay, would have run better but for a recent attack of fever that spoilt his chances. Why they ran him at all is another question. The future career of Redoubt who placed third in this race will be keenly watched. It will be remembered that he caused a sensation this year when he defeated Krushan in the Second Dealers' Plate in Bombay. Union Jack broke the record. 3 minutes 4 1/5 seconds have never been recorded on the Poona Course, Mamluke is the only horse to do the distance in 3-5. The late Mr. A. S. Oomer who owned. Union Jack predicted that he would one day win the Governor's Cup.

Only Louvier's d'Or was withdrawn in the Stand Plate—1 mile for horses in the 2nd division. In the field of mine which started, Mr. Goculdass' stable was represented by William the Beau, Cheechako, and Borovale; Oros and Pastime were bracketed as were also Calcervale and Sampier. This was a well handicapped race. A speculation ran rife as to the best candidate in this field. Mr. Goculdass' Bracket received the bulk of support; but all the candidates had considerable following, so that it was a field of seven to eigh to one, for the Bracket, which started in this event. It was stated that Sampier's gallop had broken the watch, while Pastime and Gaicomi were considered most dangerous, Oros, on whom Ruiz had the mount was well backed and Black Kite was never considered a negligible quantity. The result was, therefore, not looked upon as a surprise, though one expected one of Mr. Goculdass' Krio to be in the picture.

Many tight finishes have been witnessed in Poona this season in terms as well as handicap races; but seldom has such an exciting finish been witnessed as in this race. Black Kite and Gaicomi were locked up in the straight, as they drew near Pastime closed up, the three raced head to head and it was with suspense that the public awaited the result which proved to be a short head between Black Kite who won and Gaicomi. Pastime secured third place a head behind Gaicomi. Northmore rode a great race on Black Kite, and though he failed to secure the verdict the backers of Rose's mount must have admitted that he was unfortunate in losing the race after such a desperate finish,

The next event provided another victory for Northmore, who this time had the mount on Tit Bits in the Lawn Plate of 6 furlongs for Arabs in the 1st, and 2nd Divisions. It is just as well that Krushan, the newly landed Arab was scratched in this race as the public as well as the handicapper seem to have lost all sense of proportion regarding this animal. That he is a good horse no one will deny, but fancy handicapping Krushan among such tried performers as Warminister, Zuheir, Fury, Tit Bits and White Silk at 9-1! This race provided anothtr exciting finish between Tit Bits, Mentor and Zuheir. The timing was 1-20 another record for the Poona Course.

We note with pleasure that the Railway authorities are doing their utmost to cee to the comforts of passengers. New booking arrangments have been made and undesirables will be in future excluded.

From the manner he won the Galway Plate on the 6th instant it was a foregone conclusion that Senparison would meet with little opposition in the Newcastle Plate of 1 mile for Horses in the 3rd division. In this race twenty-one ran. Senparison was handicapped at 9-5, that is to say, eighteen pounds more than he had in the Newcastle Plate. This penalty did not, in the least mislead the public who had at once recognised that he is a not a third class animal. His win yesterday justified this opinion as he won as he liked in a field that he left standing. It is mere than certain that next time we shall meet him in his proper class, where we have not the slightest doubt he will repeat again his victory. He won this race in almost exactly the same time as Royal Band, though he carried a much heavier weight than that horse. We expected Rosemorder and Decorum to run better than that, was the disance too short?

Details:—

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 8-9, Barnett 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' RED QUILL, 8-8, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's COUNTRY LAD, 9-1, J. Flynn 3
Mr. Downes' TREDDLE, 7-4, Biglands ...
Did not run:—Cyanite, Gladiator, We Two, Royal Charter.

The race:—From a straggling start Anthracite led Zefus, Treddle and Country Lad, they ran in this order till the turn where Red Quill assumed command from Anthracite and Country Lad, he was making a bid for victory when Royal Band splendidly ridden made a fast run snatching the verdict by a head, 2 lengths, 1 length, Birthday Clothes was left badly.

Favourite:—Byculla.
Time:—1 min. 43 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 165-8; Places Rs. 42-8.
Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 23-8.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-6, J. Flynn 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-9, McPherson 2
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 7-4, Townsend 3
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's FINE TROUT, 7-9, Rose 4

The race:—They were sent away on even terms when Stop Watch showed the way to Binfield Grove and Fine Trout, the rest of the field comprising Fire Finch, Miss Rollestone and Enchantment were running in a bunch behind the first group of leaders. At the 2nd furlong post Stop Watch retired followed soon after by Binfield Grove. Fire Finch collared Fine Trout in front of 2nd enclosure and although challenged by Miss Rollestone and Enchantment, he won comfortably by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Favourites:—Symrex and Fire Finch.
Time:—1 min. 4/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 16 Rs. 20 and Rs. 28.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

The Poona Country-Bred St. Leger of Rs. 15,000. (Rs. 7,000 to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the owner and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second, and Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third.) For Country-bred Colts and Fillies to run at four and three years old.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Richardson's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 9-3, Harrison 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 9-10, Brown 2
Mr. A. Coningham's SUFFONA, 7-12, Northmore 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's SUBMARINE, 9-3, Trahan 4
Did not run:—Munas, Doughty, Cuidon, Better Luck.

The race:—Mountain Apple sprang out of the barrier as soon as they were let go, heading Submarine, Suffona and Tipster, there was no change in the running until near home, in the distance Tipster challenged Mountain Apple, but failed to overtake him. Won by ½ length, ½ length, 3 lengths.

Favourites:—Tipster and Submarine.
Time:—2 mins. 17 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 70; Places Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 19.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Sir George Lloyd and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs 1,500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK, 7-5, Townsend 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's EARL, 9-5, Ruiz 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' REDOUBT, 6-7 (cd. 6-11), Purtoosingh 3
Mr. K. E. S.'s ANAIZA, 8-12, Young 4
Did not run:—Fury, Mooltan.

The race:—After the preliminary canter they were sent to the post in front of the 2nd enclosure stands, the fractiousness of Cessation, Earl and Nassau delayed the start considerably; when they were eventually sent away to a good start, Cessation cracked the pace to Anaiza and Durban, this order was maintained during the greater part of the long journey at 3rd furlong Cessation fell back, Redoubt coming from the second bunch joined the leaders ultimately going in front of them, he was collared at the turn by Earl and Union Jack and after a great race up the straight Union Jack wrested the advantage from Earl by a neck, ½ length, 1½ lengths.

Favourites:—Dartmoor and Collingwood.
Time:—3 mins. 4 1/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 169; Places Rs. 38, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 67-8.
Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK KITE, 7-5, Northmore 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 7-10, Rose 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 7-8, Grace 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' OROS, 9-0, Ruiz 4
Did not run:—Louviers d'Or.

The race:—They were sent away on even terms when Pastime strode in front of Calder Vale and Giacomi, Black Kite was far away. From the 1 mile post to the 3rd furlong the order was the same, at the 2nd furlong post Pastime was joined by Giacomi and they both entered the straight abreast with Pastime on the rails and Giacomi on the outside, Giacomi had the race won when Black Kite shot out from the ruck and passing everything he caught the leader on the post by a short head, head, 1 length.

Favourite:—William The Beau.
Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 74; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 33.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIT BITS, 7-1, Northmore 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR, 6-7 (cd. 6-11), Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ZUHEIR, 7-10 (cd. 8-0) Barnett 3
Mr. Holmes' EXCELSIOR, 6-7, J. J. Meekings 4
Did not run:—Durban, Gazal, Krushan, Resident.

The race:—As soon as the barrier rose Tit Bits in company of Winning Post and Silver Streak were seen in front, at 4th furlong Silver Streak retired, Tit Bits then came once again to the front and entered the straight ahead of Zuheir, Mentor drew out of the bunch and challenged the leading pair in front of the grand stands, he managed to secure second place, but Tit Bits staved his vigorous challenge. Won by a neck, head, 1 length. Osprey pulled up lame.

Favourite:—Zuheir.
Time:—1 min. 20 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 18-8.
Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. A. Hope's SENPARISON, 9-5, Rose ...
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's FLOTELLE, 8-12, Trahan 2
Mr. J. K. Irani's LUPINUS, 6-7, J. J. Meekings 3
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE, 7-2, S. J. Meekings 4
Did not run:—South Star, Athlete.

The race:—A most indifferent start was effected, Lupinus raced in front at break-neck speed, his nearest attendants were Flotelle, Japonette and Senparison, he was not troubled till the 2nd furlong, when Senparison collared him and passing him he went away to win with consummate ease by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length. Nice Bird was left.

Favourite:—Senparison.
Time:—1 min. 43 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 32-8; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 63 and Rs. 551-8.
Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

This being the last day of the Calcutta Monsoon Races, there was a very large attendance, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the weather proved stuffy. Although the Chargers' Plate had to be abandoned owing to the paucity of entries, the splitting of the Autumn Plate into two divisions gave us a full card of six races. The racing was quite interesting particularly the race for the Allenby Plate near distance. It was anybody's race and Jack, Miss Drake, Zelia and Ball and Le Soleil were fighting out for supremacy—Jack who had a little advantage just stayed on to win. Mr. Thomas, the owner of Pomade and Jack, backed his horses, and all were pleased to see this popular sportsman get back some of his own. It was a great day for Scott who took four races straight off the reel.

The proceedings opened to-day with the 1st Division of the Autumn Plate, for which eight horses faced the starter—Lord Grey and Speak The Truth were the equal favourites with Fiasco a point easier—from the word "Go," Lord go did not cause the least anxiety to his backers, and leading on the whole of the way won easily.

In the 2nd Division of the Autumn Plate there were only seven starters and Monsieur James was installed on favourite, as odds on any other horse may be had at sixes and upwards. Monsieur James led practically the whole way and won. When going to the post, Gun Carriage bolted and extinguished all his chances. Glenlyon and Monsieur James was absentees, all others started.

Pomade was an even money favourite his owner backing him at 4 to 5, Pomade led all the way and won easily.

For the Allenby Plate they made Le Soleil favourite with Miss Drake next in demand, Jack Ulmite winner went a begging at eights. He was in prominent position all through, and stalling off hot challenge of Miss Drake, won all out. Le Soleil did not get a good clear run home.

In the Pony Consolation Plate, there were only three starters, Gun Carriage being absentee. They made Bobby hot favourite and winner turned up in Quality on whom Seastream rode a good finishing race.

In the Horse Consolation Plate, they made Idlewild favourite at 5 to 4 on evens. The horse had every advantage in the race, but he died away to nothing and Watch Tower won quite comfortably.

Details:—

THE ALLENBY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-7, Pullin 1
Zemindar of Nazerguni and Mr. Gilford's MISS DRAKE, 8-5, Thompson 2
Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 7-7 (cd. 7-9), Fenton 3
Also ran:—No Ball 8-13, Valentine's Brook 8-12, Midsand 8-5, Le Soleil 8-3, Shwe Dine 8-0, Andoversford 7-9 (cd. 7-11), Balsam 7-0, Bideawee 7-0.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 101; Places Rs. 38, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28.

The race:—This proved the best race of the day. On tapes being released Bideawee rushed to the front and was followed by Valentine's Brook, Jack and Zelia. Near the five-furlong post the position was Valentine's Brook, Jack, Zelia, No Ball with Le Soleil making a forward move. Near the distance post Le Soleil was shut in and Jack assumed command, Miss Drake now came up and after a great race Jack won by ¾ length, a neck being the difference between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 51 4/5 secs.
Betting:—Twos Le Soleil, 7 to 2 Miss Drake, sixes Midsand, eights Jack, tens No Ball and Zelia, twelves to fifties the others.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division I. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Fitch and Scott's LORD GREY, 7-12, Balkaran 1
Messrs. Norman and Lakhotia's FIASCO, 9-12, Walker 2
Mr. Sookea's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 9-3, Marland 3
Also ran:—Chatterbox 7-12, Port of Spain 8-4, The Kish 8-3, Tourney 8-3 (cd. 8-4), Lizzeit 7-9.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 47, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

Betting:—9 to 4 Speak The Truth and Lord Grey, threes Fiasco, fives Chatterbox, sixes Port of Spain, thirties the others.

The race:—It was Lord Grey all the way from start to finish. He jumped off the quickest with Tourney, Fiasco and Speak The Truth behind. After two furlongs Speak The Truth became second, but in straight Fiasco won her down. Lord Grey won by 4½ lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 2 4/5 secs.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Robertson's MONSIEUR JAMES, 9-4, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Smith's CLEMATIS, 7-0 (cd. 7-2), Meherjee 2
Mr. Cooper's REDINGTON, 7-11, Seastream 3
Also ran:—Luna 7-8 (cd. 7-9), Partnership 9-3, Glenlyon 8-4, Gun Carriage 7-6 (cd. 7-12).
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 15, and Rs. 31.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Monsieur James, sixes Glenlyon, eights Partnership and Gun Carriage, tens Clematis, fifteens the others.

The race:—Gun Carriage bolted and covered more than a mile. He was taken back to the gate and was first out of slips. Monsieur James however soon passed him and sailing on won easily by 3 lengths. There was a fight race for the second place, which Clematis won from Redington by 1½ lengths

Time:—1 min. 4½ secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 12-2, Hayhoe 1
Mr. Mullick's MONOPOLY, 8-7, White 2
Mr. Allana's BRANDICHOC, 8-5, Mr. Evers 3
Also ran:—Sea Lad 9-3, Silver Lining 9-2, Endeavour 9-0.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.

Betting:—Evens Pomade, fours Brandichoc, sixes Silver Lining, sevens Sea Lad, fifteens the others.

The race:—Pomade and Silver Lining led, locked together with the others close behind, Monopoly being the last. From the Hospital Corner, Silver Lining began hanging signals of distress and bear a portion of the field closed up. Pomade however was full of running and won easily by 2 lengths. Monopoly beat Brandichoc by 1½ lengths to take up the second place.

Time:—2 mins. 30 secs.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeus' WATCH TOWER, 8-3, Walker 1
Mr. Evers' JEM CRACK, 8-1, Owner 2
Mr. Mullick's MAHONEY BOY, 8-8, Pullin 3
Also ran:—Idlewild 9-1, Boy 9-10, Port of Spain 8-6, Sumurum 7-9 (cd. 7-11), Emmie 7-7.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 103; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Idlewild, threes Jem Crack, fours Mahoney Boy, sevens Watch Tower, longer prices the others.

The race:—After they had run in compact body for two furlongs, Idlewild showed in front, closely attended by Mahoney Boy and Watch Tower. Mahoney Boy was the first to beat Idlewild, but then when Watch Tower challenged, all was over. He won by 1½ lengths, Jem Crack coming with a rush took the second place, 1½ lengths in front of Mahoney Boy.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

THE PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Edward's QUALITY, 8-8 Thompson ... 1
Mr. J. Roychauduri's BOBBY, 7-12, Seastream 2
Mr. Tarrant's LOWER SCHOOL, 9-12, Pullin 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 34.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Bobby, twos Quality, 5 to 2 Lower School.

The race:—Bobby was the quickest away followed by Quality and Lower School. After going two furlongs Quality dropped off, but, in straight, she came again and finishing the strongest of all won by 2½ lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

RESULT OF DONCASTER CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

The following are the result of Doncaster Cup:—

(1) Haki, (2) Heliogabalus, (3) Vagabond. Three ran.

Won by one and a half lengths, three-quarters of a length.

Betting at start:—7 to 1 on Haki, 7 to 1 against Heliogabalus, 20 to 1 against Vagabond.

RACING AT HOME.

DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON Sept. 12.

Result of the Doncaster Cup run to-day was:—

Mr. W. M. Cazalet's br h HAKI by Rubelais-Hasseki 1
Capt. J. D. Cohn's br c HELIOGABALUS by Sunbright-Lady of Pedigree 2
Mr. R. A. Mahon's b h VAGABOND by Harry Melton-Marigo 3
Three ran. Won by one and a half lengths, three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

Betting at the start:—7 to 1 on Haki, 7 to 1 against Heliogabalus, 20 to 1 against Vagabond.

Haki has recently won the Prince Edward Handicap at 5 to 2 against, the Ascot Stakes at 9 to 1 against and the Goodwood Plate at 9 to 1 against. Heliogabalus was entered for the Hardwicke States but did not run in the three starters and Vagabond does not appear to have done anything away from Ireland.

(First run in 1801, the last four winners from 1911 to 1914 inclusive were Semberb, Prince Palatine, Long Set and Willbrook.)

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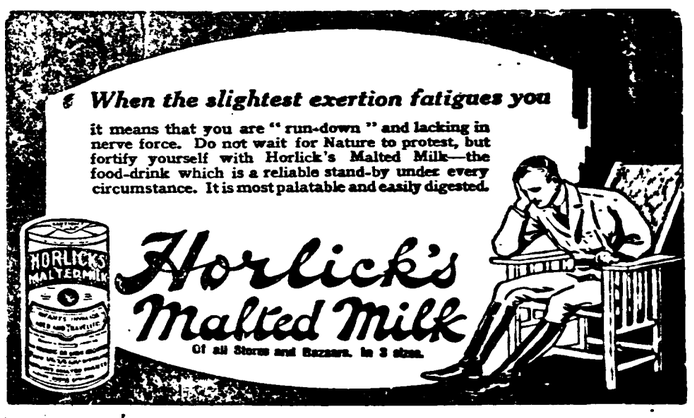
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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS BEAT HINDU GYM.

TWO NOTABLE PERFORMANCES.

J. S. Warden and P. Ganpat achieved a notable personal triumph, the former with the ball and the latter with the bat, in the return match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Young Zoroastrian C. C., which was played on the Gymkhana ground at the Kennedy Sea Face, yesterday. The great Parsi bowler, who has been bowling in consistently brilliant form, this season, again came off yesterday, with the splendid analysis of 8 wickets at the small cost of 38 runs. This was a great triumph for himstlf as the other men on his side which was a strong bowling combination, including as it did bowlers of the stamp of Vajifdar and Mirza could account for only two wickets among themselves. Similarly Ganpat, the dashing young Hindu cricketer, put up nearly half his side's total, while most of the other men in what was a strong batting combination quite failed to play up to their reputation. Warden's deadly bowling relieved the general failure of a strong bowling side, and Ganpat's splendid innings redeemed the collapse of a powerful batting Eleven. The fact that he received practically no support from his colleagues greatly enhanced the merit of Warden's performance. He bowled unchanged throughout the innings and with such splendid precision that even Ganpat, usually so brilliant, found it difficult to get him away. It was a remarkable performance that he accomplished yesterday on a wicket which offered no assistance whatsoever to bowlers. Ganpat's sterling innings of 46 was an infinitely better performance than the actual figures would suggest. He was not quite so brilliant as in the past, for it took a pretty long time for him to compile his 46. But it was a great performance all the same. He played scientific cricket, his timing especially being remarkably precise. And if he took no risks he never allowed a loose delivery to go unpunished. It was a great performance—greater, as said above, than the figures would indicate.

MEDIOCRE CRICKET.

Except for these two notable performances, cricket scarcely rose above the mediocre in yesterday's game. The Young Zoroastrians, who had first knock, were ultimately able to put up a total of 154. Their big guns failed to come off, the eighth wicket going down with the score only at 79, and it was only the desperate hitting by the "tail" that prevented what at one time looked like going to be a complete collapse. Karanjia hit out in resolute fashion and it was he and Bilimoria who proved the salvation of their side in the batting department yesterday. The first named hit three 4's and one 6 during his short stay at wicket and the two added no less than 67 for the ninth wicket.

The Hindu Gymkhana fared even worse than their opponents, for they were all disposed of for 116, thus being beaten by 38 runs. Ganpat and C. H. Rana were the only two men on their side, who could make any headway against Warden, none of the rest with the exception of Puapla, being able to enter into double figures. Bombay cricket grounds as a rule do not lend themselves to tall scoring in the rainy season, but the Hindu Gymkhana pitch is an exception. It is even ordinarily suited to fast scoring and yesterday it would have rejoiced a great batsman's heart. It played fast and easy yesterday—it was in fact a batsmen's paradise, and yet two strong batting sides miserably failed to come off. On the kind of wicket, which obtained yesterday, neither side should have made less than 200 each. The Young Zoroastrians put up a total of 154, while the Gymkhana did not reach even those figures. And yet, though it sounds paradoxical, the Gymkhana in spite of their smaller total, may be said to have batted better for they had to contend against a stronger bowling side which includes two of India's foremost bowlers today. The scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

P S Warden, b M Rana	26
N P Pavri, c Navale, b Shivram	2
H J Vajifdar, c Pupala, b M Rana	11
K K Irani, l-b-w, b M Rana	13
S Liboovala, b Shivram	10
M J M Divecha, b M Rana	6
B Mirza, c Vithal, b Shivram	7
L Bilimoria (not out)	33
J S Warden (capt), b Shivram	2
S B Karanjia, c Substitute, b Shivram	38
Cabinetmaker, c Pupala, b Shivram	3
Extras	4
Total	154

HINDU GYMKHANA.

J G Navale, c Mirza, b J Warden	0
P Vithal, c P Warden, b J Warden	7
K G Purdesi, l-b-w, b J Warden	8
P Ganpat, b J Warden	46
D L Pupala, c Pavri, b J Warden	15
P Shivram, b J Warden	7
C H Rana, b Vajifdar	24
V P Date, b J Warden	0
R M Gandhi, b Vajifdar	0
L P Jai (not out)	7
M H Rana, b J Warden	0
Extras	8
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Young Zoroastrian C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana (M H)	20	2	72	4
Shivram	22	3	62	6
Gandhi	1	0	3	0
Purdesi	2	0	13	0

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warden (J)	24	12	38	8
Vajifdar	16	1	42	2
Mirza	8	1	27	

BOMBAY GYM. VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

The "B" team of Bombay Gymkhana played a cricket match with St. Xavier's College Cricket Club "B" team on Sunday, on the Gymkhana ground and ended in a win for the home team by 38 runs.

The following are the scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

Fernandez c Moynan b Morse	0
J Memon l-b-w b Nissen	15
Jewell b Nissen	6
Cayalets c Nissen b Morse	0
O Memon c Wilson b Morse	1
Grutter st Ferguson b Moynan	8
Deshmukh c Hudson b Morse	0
Dhayraivan b Nissen	11
Shah (not out)	12
Pereira b Nissen	14
Noronha st Ferguson b Moynan	2
Prof Macdwell (run out)	9
Extras	5
Total	83

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Cunningham b Deshmukh	0
Wilson b Fernandez	9
Ferguson b Fernandez	24
Morse b Deshmukh	4
Capt Nissen b Deshmukh	8
Capt Moynan c O Memon b Fernandez	0
Hudson b Deshmukh	2
Capt Abel b Fernandez	4
Mackintosh st Cavalet b Fernandez	29
Capt Martin b Deshmukh	5
Lees (Capt) c Cayalet b Fernandez	6
Birtwistle (not out)	17
Extras	13
Total	121

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. "TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana played a cricket match with the "Times of India" Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground. The game resulted in a win for the home team. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Shirke 8, Pupala 41, Shivram 54, Shroff (not out) 64, Dalvi 17, C. Rana (not out) 5; (the rest did not bat, innings having declared closed), extras 21. Total (for 4 wickets) 210.

"TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

S. Gandhi 1, Billimoria 12, Banaji 18, Parekh 8, Surti 14, Compositor 23, Karanjia (not out) 12, Gonsalvis (not out) 0; (innings declared closed), Mirza, Hudson and Socherty did not bat, extras 17. Total (for 6 wickets) 105.

PARSI GYM. VS. LUSITANIA C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Lusitania Cricket Club, on the Gymkhana ground, resulting in a win for the visitors.

The scores are as follows:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Wadia b Faria	7
Sanjana c and b D'Souza	32
Reporter c and b Faria	6
Chothia c and b D'Souza	17
Khan b D'Souza	6
Mehta c and b D'Souza	6
Elavia c and b D'Souza	2
Cooper b Brangonca	18
Antia c and b Brangonca	1
Lam c and b D'Souza	0
Daruwalla (not out)	4
Extras	27
Total	126

LUSITANIA C. C.

Coutinho b Daruwalla	7
Costa b Elavia	0
Newman b Elavia	0
Faria c and b Daruwalla	60
Johny c and b Chothia	60
Tofino st b Chothia	9
Cyriaco st b Chothia	0
Brangonca (not out)	4
Dominic c and b Cohthia	0
Stephen b Sanjana	2
Lobo b Sanjana	4
Extras	10
Total	156

ISLAMS BEAST FRIRND'S UNION.

The Islam Gymkhana played a cricket match with the Friends' Union Cricket Club, on its own ground. The game resulted in a win for the Islams.

The following are the scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Kantak (not out)	47
Shete c Younis b Latia	1
Ganeshkar b Ibrahim	1
Bhosley c Shaik b Latia	2
Shroff c Irfani b Gulamkasur	18
Kharwa c Irfani b Gulamkasur	3
Talpade b Gulamkasur	6
Prabhakar l-b-w b Gulamkasur	3
Bhattawala (run out)	0
Jayakar b Gulamkasur	0
Dadarkar b Ibrahim	21
Extras	10
Total	114

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shaikh c Kantak b Bhosley	8
Fyza b Bhosley	18
Razak c Prabhakar b Kantak	27
Ibrahim b Bhosley	22
Gulamkasur (not out)	44
Wali Ahmed (not out)	21
The rest did not bat. The innings having been declared closed.	
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts.)	149

DADAR DEPOT AND ACCOUNTS SPORTS CLUB V.S. UNITY C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Dadar Depot and Accounts Sports Club and Unity C. C. on last Saturday, on the Depot ground at Dadar, and resulted in a win for the former by 77 runs.

Messrs. Bhatkar and Dadarkar took 5 and 4 wickets for 9 and 13 runs respectively for the Depot team.

The Dadar team made 106 runs for which the Unity C. C. replied 29 only.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The secretaries of the Rai Bahadur Bakshi Narasappa's Tennis Club of Mysore are holding an All-India Tennis Tournaments for 1919, both for the games of singles and doubles. They announce prizes of silver cups for the winners in the tournament. Particulars of rules can be obtained from the secretaries, Messrs. N. K. Rao and M. Ramaswamy.

RUN OVER BY ENGINE OR TRAIN.

Mr. A. R. King held another inquest on the body of a Hindu, name not known, who died on the level-crossing on the Port Trust Railway at Ray Road.

The deceased was found lying dead on the railway line near the grain depot on Saturday morning. His legs were cut off.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by the deceased's having been run over by an engine or train of the Port Trust Railway, under circumstances, unknown.

BOMBAY HOUSING PROBLEM.

The following reply has been received by Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, President, Anjuman-e-Islam, Ahle Sunnat ul Kamat of Bombay, from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in reference to the memorial submitted by him for the further extension of the Rent Acts to the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am to acknowledge with thanks the Memorial forwarded with your letter of the 1st of September and to say that his Excellency has been recently giving close consideration to the housing problem in Bombay and hopes before long to make a public announcement as regards the policy of Government in the matter.—Yours, truly,—

W. P. COWIE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

IS TAILOR A WORKMAN ?

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Mr. Keshavji Jivraj, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kalian Moti and Company, milliners, obtained summons against one Govind Bhukha, a tailor, on a charge of wilful breach of contract.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused had under a written contract taken in advance Rs. 249 from him and agreed to pay off the sum from his wages of Rs. 50 within a period of two years. But after working for a year during which period he had paid off Rs. 110, he refused to work any more. The complainant therefore prayed that the accused should be ordered to return to work and pay off the balance.

Mr. Dhondi showed that the sum, though nominally an advance, was really a loan to be paid off by instalments from the wages of the accused. He further argued that it was not an advance to be paid off by any particular work being done and therefore the case fell under the ruling of the case, re. Abdul Rasul Ismailji (13. Bombay Law Reporter, 548), where it had been held that such contracts were to be strictly construed and that where the advance is to be paid off out of wages, the contract was not to be enforced. It was also argued that a tailor was not a workman, artisan or labourer, according to the meaning of the Act.

The Magistrate accepted Mr. Dhondi's arguments and dismissed the complaint.

VICTIM OF WALL COLLAPSE.

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Pandu Krishna, a Hindu labourer, aged about twenty-five years.

The deceased was working in a trench in Balaram Street on the 7th instant, when a wall alongside the trench collapsed and fell on him burying and killing him on the spot. The wall was twenty-five feet long and four feet high and nine inches thick. The foundation was two feet six inches deep and the trench was about three feet deep. The space between the wall and the trench was one foot.

Mr. Ramchandra S. Desai, a Sub-Inspector of the P. W. D., giving evidence opined that the wall needed props to keep it safe and that the props should have been a little higher than the middle of the wall. The props provided were not sufficient to keep up the wall and the trench should not have been dug the whole length of the wall.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries sustained by the deceased by the falling of a wall which was insufficiently supported when a trench was being dug for the laying of a pipe.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In "The Chronicle" of the 12th instant you published a report of the speech of my father on his resolution about the Punjab Committee. The said report has made him say on page 7 "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya continuing said: . . . As regards the constitution of the committee it was highly deplorable that out of six only two were Indian *and even these unknown to the public at large.*"

"Knowing as I did his regard for truth and the high esteem in which he holds Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, on reading the said report, I had no doubt that the speech was not correctly reported and felt inclined to contradict it even without making any enquiry from my father. By this time I have received a correct report of his speech from which it appears what he actually said was this:—

"As regards the constitution of the committee it was highly deplorable that out of six only two were Indians and *One* of these even unknown to the public at large."—Yours, etc.,

RADHA KANT MALAVIYA.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

CREMATORIUM FOR PARSIS.

"A SENSATIONAL RUMOUR."

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" gives, in its issue of Saturday last, what it terms a "sensational rumour," which it says it has to given vent to quite against its will as, at least certain points in the rumour, it has reason to believe are credible. It says that arrangements for a crematorium in Bombay—(presumably for the Parsis)—at an expenditure of about four lakhs of rupees have already been made, and that "certain Trustees" of the Parsi Punchayet Funds have concerned themselves in the matter, and that the promoters of the movement hope to finish the installation of the plant by March next.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" commenting on this says that this "news" is by no means new, but that rumblings of this had reached the paper for several months past. It proceeds: "According to our information the two Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, viz., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit have taken the lead in this movement. We further learn that Sir Dinshaw has declared his willingness to give Rs. 75,000, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit a handsome sum towards the cost of erection of the plant. One of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds at first was in favour of the institution but he kept himself aloof only a short time ago. Not only this, some of the radical reformers in the community began to take signature from their associates holding similar beliefs but many of them declined to put their signatures on. A scion of a well-known family, on having been approached in the matter sent word "with compliments" in these words: "Whatever other radical religious views I might be holding, I consider it alike, after death, to fall either here or there, and for that reason, I do not think right to go against the views of my grand-fathers whose remains are now in the towers of silence.'"

The journal adds that the site selected for the erection of the plant is at Mazagon on the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, and Dr. Nanabhoy N. Katrak will "most probably" work as its Hony. Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13.

S S Bremen—Sweney—Melbourne, Aug. 12.
S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi, Sept. 11.
S S Clan Macbride—Gill—Birkenhead, etc.
S S Elswick Hall—Smyth—Cardiff, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.

S S Moora—Maine—Karachi.
S S Olympia—Angelatos—Marseilles.
S S Aragaz—Dowdy—Abadan.

Sept. 14.

S S Khiva—Potter—Yokohama etc.
S S Homer City—Wilton—Hull.
S S Hindu—Cocklin—Calcutta.
S S Bahadur—Ellis—Karachi.

The following vessels obtained its port-clearance on Saturday.

S S Margha—Milne—London etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Bradenburg for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Totomi Maru for Kobe etc.

S S Bremen:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Bremen, 1,453 tons, Captain W H Sweney, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Melbourne, with a cargo of wheat, which port she had left on 12th ultimo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 11th instant.

S S Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3,009 tons, Captain A W P Gill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Birkenhead via Genoa, Naples and Port Said, with a general cargo.

S S Elswick Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Elswick Hall, 2,458 tons, Captain W Smyth, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with ballast, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S S Moora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Moora, 3,163 tons, Captain C E Maine, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Olympia:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Olympia, 2,997 tons, Captain G Angelatos, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S S Aragaz:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Aragaz, 3,074 tons, Captain D Dowdy, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with ballast.

S S Homer City:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Homer City, 3,050 tons, Captain G Wilton, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Hindu:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hindu, 321 tons, Captain C G Cocklin, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Khiva:—The P & O S N Company's China mail steamer Khiva, 5,703 tons, Captain H W Potter, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Yokohama, via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's English mail steamer Margha, 5,090 tons, Captain R A Milne, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station, for London via Aden, Port Said, Gibraltar, Plymouth and Marseilles, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Saturday 13th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Lightening	P Gulf		15-9-19	M M & Co
B Kasado Maru	N F		N F	O S Kaisha
C & R Firoozi	N F		N F	T M & Co
D Largo Lan	New York		1-10-19	W & A G & Co
G Dwarka	N F		N F	M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden		N F	M & Co
Offside				
Ultopia	N F		N F	H S Shustary & Co
K Abydos	N F		N F	M M & Co
L Purasa	N F		N F	M M & Co
Offside				
N Gregory				
Apcar	N F		N F	M M & Co
O Sodegawia Maru	N F		N F	A M Jeewanjee
Offside				
L Dumra	P Gulf		N F	M M & Co
P Khosrou	Aden		15-9-19	T M & Co
Q Skuld	Shingapore		N F	F F O & Co
30 ton crane				Cowlin Fdy & Engrg. Works Co
Vergemere	N F		N F	

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawati	Mormugoa	13-9-19	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Kowelt			
4 Vaucouver	Marseilles	15-9-19	T M & Co
5 Aviles	Genoa	N F	T M & Co
6 Glensloy	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Shingo Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	N Y Kaisha
8 Zayani	Jeddah	15-9-19	H S Shustary & Co
9 Bahadur	N F	13-9-19	T M & Co
12 & 13 Chinkoa	N F	N F	M M & Co
16 Kamra	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBBOUR WALL.

Bashayan	N F	N F	J M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

1 Kigoma	London	26-9-19	M M & Co
2 Vita	N F	N F	Graham & Co
3 Stephen	U K	15-7-19	D R I M
6 City of Bristol	Calcutta	16 9 19	K N & Co
Offside			
6 City of Cairo	Liverpool	8-9-19	K N & Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool	27-9-19	Graham & Co
9 Bandora	N F	N F	M M & Co
11 Banca	Rangoon	17-9-19	M M & Co
13 Margha	London	15-9-19	M M & Co
18 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F	D R I M
Offside			
13 Hunteland	Karachi	17-9-19	Graham & Co
15 Torrilla	N F	N F	M M & Co
17 Baroda	N F	N F	M M & Co
Jetty Brandeburg	U K	15-9-19	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omro	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 13.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool—300 cwts niger seed Oodhavjee Govindjee & Co; 16 cwts myrabollams Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,502 cwts myrabollams D B & Co; 200 bales cotton fly C Peeraj & Co; 57 bales woolen bagging R P Wagle & Co; 499 cwts niger seed Nersee Mooljee & Co; 200 bales wool Bhavan Harbham; 49 bales wool Chandmul Chhaganmull; 99 bales wool Ramnath Harakchand; 100 bales wool B Balabdas.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—3,279 cwts groundnut kernels James Mackintosh & Co. 1,300 cwts mowra seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Mergha for London—24 bales cowhides 2 bales sheep skins Abdool Hamid Haji Noormohamed.

S S Grelenden for London—43 bales woolen cutting M A Sopher; 500 cwts tamarind Cox's Shipping Agency; 565 cwts turmeric Esmail Dossa & Co; 203 cwts turmeric 131 cwts khismis David Sassoon & Co; 131 cwts khismiss 68 cwts colombo roots Takersee Kanji & Co; 24 bales cotton and woolen carpets Allidina Ladhuck; 31 bales woolen carpets Kalyandas Bros; 150 cwts turmeric 54 cwts myrabollams 50 cwts ajma seed 50 cwts dill seed Rodda & Sons; 150 cwt turmeric 75 cwts pepper 62 cwts dry ginger N Velji.

S S Grelenden for London (in transit for France)—550 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Glensloy for Antwerp—400 bales cotton fly C Peeraj & Co; 10 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co; 110 bales cotton Jeena & Co.

S S Hjetteljord for Antwerp—1,875 cwts gingelly seed 2,000 cwts rape seed K M Nathoo; 12,000 cwts rape seed Sanday & Co.

S S Glensloy for Rotterdam—100 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co.

S S Hjetteljord for Antwerp in transit for Dunkirk—10,000 cwts groundnuts 8,000 cwts poppy seed 10,000 cwts linseed Sanday & Co.

S S Largo Law for New York—199 cwts ghatty gum Shivjee Khetsey & Co; 261 cwts poppy seed Esmail Nowroji & Co.

S S Largo Law for New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia—2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

S S Brandenburg for Port Said for order—80,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Kasada Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 800 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 200 bales cotton Bruel Khan & Co; 1,560 cwts linseed cakes Sanday & Co; 1,300 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 100 bales cotton Brunel & Co; 700 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 1,000 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 400 bales cotton Patel Bros; 1,200 bales cotton Y K Kwaisha.

S S Shingo Maru for Yokohama—500 bales cotton Y K Kwaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co; 100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton N Futehally & Co; 100 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Osaka—600 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co; 500 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Kasada Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton K Yoshikawa; 900 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co; 100 bales cotton Bombay Company; 500 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 460 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Shingo Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Indo Maru for Hongkong—200 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 13.

S S Kasada Maru from Yokohama, Agents O S Kaisha—265 cases toys; 5 cases cotton towels; 71 cases antimony ware; 6 cases penholder; 20 cases camphor oil; 3 cases pitches and cel; 14 cases medicines; 5 cases glass tea cup; 35 cases padlocks; 10 cases metalware; 39 cases clocks; 8 cases burner; 64 cases brass circles; 360 cases slates; 50 cases nail; 2 cases cable; 21 cases brass sheeting; 78 cases cotton goods; 5 cases nickelled plated goods; 1,729 cases glassware; 49 cases cotton yarn; 200 bales ginger; 15 cases anty whistles; 24 cases lemonade bottles; 83 cases mirrors; 65 packages crucibles; 3 cases lead whistles; 30 cases eyelets; 2 cases garter; 3 cases metal boxs; 63 cases soap; 15 cases glass chimney; 60 cases cigarettes cases; 10 cases pencils; 46 cases glass bottles; 4 cases hoops; 35 cases pens; 15 bales canvas; 13 cases brassware; 14 boxs 85 cases silk piecegoods; 144 cases silk goods; 353 cases porcelainware; 175 cases biscuits; 9 cases cotton goods and scale; 8 cases whistles; 114 cases rubber goods; 3 cases cotton shirts; 398 enamelled ware; 32 cases cotton hosiery goods; 13 cases slubbing tubes; 18 bales shirtings; 363 cases safety matches; 32 bales 8 cases matting; 200 bags epsom salt; 50 kegs white zinc powder; 7 cases locks; 20 kegs white lead powder; 32 cases tinware; 4 cases stationaries; 39 cases brass sheets; 30 cases cotton hosiery; 4 cases brass buruers; 21 cases cotton hosiery shirt; 15 cases tin box; 202 cases whisky; 2 cases vacuum flask; 16 cases sleeve link; 16 cases toy bottles; 5 cases glass; 3 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 11 cases nickelledware; 3 cases perfumeries; 4 cases enamel and lamp; 86 cases spun silk yarn; 50 bales cotton drill; 22 cases paper; 2 bales cotton sheeting; 5 cases pepper crystal; 150 cases beer; 82 cases silk; 1,220 rills E'ware; 80 bundles galangal; 13 cases shoes; 110 bags damar bata; 217 bags sapan wood; 3 cases 13 bales mats; 284 cases fire crackers; 1,259 bags beans; 50 bundles; starani seed; 102 bags gum damar; 3,500 bags refined sugar; 2,000 cases cassia; 316 bags pearl sago; 50 barrels 108 cases wine; 9 cases woolen piecegoods; 324 cases preserves; 2 cases sarong; 100 cases cand salmon; 19 cases glass beads; 36 bags pepper; 100 cases 3,920 bags sago flour; 10 cases cigars; 9 cases gambage; 20 cases gambier; 148 bags coffee; 613 bags betelnuts; 27 cases maces; 412 slabs tin; 183 cases 41 bundles gum benjamin; 49 bags nutmegs; 26 bags cubab; 15 bags tea; 502 bags tapioca flour; 40 packages 573 bundles rattan.

S S Firoozi from Busrah, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—7 bundles sheep skins; 3,006 bundles dates; 500 bags coffee; 14 jottas 297 bags gum; 4 bundles carpets; 7 cases attari; 184 bags almond kernels; 5 bundles skins; 18 bundles wool; 220 bales cotton; 16 cases insteline.

S S Khosrou from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—1 bundle pearl; 19 bags drug seed; 2 bundles drug wood; 2 bags drug takudes; 15 cases raisins; 15 tubs candles; 2 no. empty casks; 211 bags gum arabic; 4 cases cigarettes; 28 bags gum; 10 bags gum myrrh.

S S Lightning from Busrah via Karachi, Agents M M & Co—16 tins pearls; 500 bags coffee; 67 bales 5 bundles carpets; 8 bundles rose buds; 24 bags linseed; 77 crts 4 bags pongranuts; 19 cases camphor; 8 bundles quinseed; 92 bags 3 cases gum tragakanth; 4 crts 909 bundles 9,642 bags 570 boxs 698 baskets dates; 26 cases 380 bags gum; 7 cases 286 bags attaree; 306 bags almond kernels; 50 bags tobacco; 2 bags beans; 1,254 bags almonds; 180 bales wool; 228 bags raisins; 2 gottas 1 bag assafœtida; 5 bales piecegoods; 19 bales skins; 4 nos empty gas cylinder; 20 bundles rose leaves; 5 bags figs; 165 bags sardines; 20 bales 33 bundles 19 jottas cotton; 33 bags pistas; 33 bundles dry fish.

S S Kergoma from Geelong, Agents M M & Co—11,265 bags wheat.

S S Gregory Apcar from Durban, Agents M M & Co—10 hoghead beer; 57 bales 1 bundle blankets; 20 cases bacon; 7 bales calico; 5 bales cotton goods; 2,936 bales cotton; 512 cases soap; 20 cases borax; 19 bags jodine; 9 cases cigarettes paper; 3 cases jam; 3 cases cottons; 5,886 bundles cloves; 42 bales 26 cases piecegoods; 5 bags medicines; 150 cases blue; 42 bags sim sim; 22 cases gum copal; 694 bags coffee; 2,000 bags copra; 12 bags pipri; 8 bales sarries; 63 bags groundnuts; 56 bundles brass and copper; 157 bags masoor; 8 cases arraroots; 50 cases nails; 69 tusks ivory; 145 bags potatoes; 139 cases ghee; 26 bundles sheep skins; 70 bundles gunny bags; 6 nos empty gas cylinder; 150 bags empty bottles; 10 cases sharkfins; 13 bundles old zinc; 1,076 bags tobacco; 8 bales cotton printed; 3 cases hippo teeth.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following are the passengers by s. s. Margha, sailing to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Miss E. Andrews, Miss F. Andrews, Sister Angelo, Dr. J. N. Bahadurjee and child, Mr. J. C. Banerjee, Mr. R. S. Bavedakar, Sister Berchmans, Rev. A. Boyed, Mr. Denys Bray, Capt. C. M. Brown, Col. Harold Brown, Mr. F. M. Buckland, Miss Bulloughs, Mr. Champion, Mr. A. C. Chaterjee, I.C.S., Mr. H. R. Chhibber, Mr. V. B. Chudda, Mrs. Cocklin, Capt. S. A. Bunting, Shri B. V. Gaikwar, Engr.-Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Constable, Mrs. Chamberlain Cooper, Mr. G. Cunningham, Mr. J. Dass, Mr. J. R. Davidson, Mr. A. R. S. Dharamsey, Mrs. Donald, Mr. Egginton, Mr. Freipont, Capt. J. de la H. Gordon, Dr. Miss A. Gore, Dr. Miss M. Gore, Mr. Gray, Mr. A. Hague, Hon. J. R. Hall, and Master Mr. F. J. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hitchings, Mrs. Mrs. and Miss H. B. Holmes, Mr. W. Jackson, Miss S. Jayle, Sir Geo. Roos Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Mr. L. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mr. G. Lynn, Mrs. Graham Lynn, Mrs. Vaughan Lynn, Mr. MacFarlane, Mrs R. MacTier, Mr. and Miss McEattie, Mr. C. J. McNeil, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, I.C.S., Mr. A. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Motaram, Mr. Limboussi, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Mr. Murray, Mr. C. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Roy and infant, Mr. Shelswell, Nursing Sister Simmonds, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. S. Charanjit Singh, Hon. K. G. Prasad Sinha, Mr. P. K. Sinha, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. J. W. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Snelling, Mr. R. A. Staines, Mr. F. M. Strawson, Mother St. Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Veltram, and Mr. S. P. Wallace.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Mails for Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder-Abpas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

Lecture by Mr. B. W. Gill on Flesh eating plant at 9-15 p.m., at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Public Meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay 8-30 p.m. on the site of the Mustan Shah Tank, Belasis Road, New Nagpada, to consider the question Turkey, Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's 51st Birthday.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	13	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	48
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NILKANTH.—At Ahmedabad, on the 7th September, 1919, Chandrakant, son of the late Dr. Anubhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, aged 27, deeply mourned.

4642

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

FLESH EATING PLANTS.

To-morrow at 9-15 p.m. Mr. B. W. Gill will give a lecture on "Flesh-eating Plants" at the Y. M. C. A., Wod

"Any one driving a ROVER need envy no one else his Car."

THE FAMOUS

ROVER CARS

WILL ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Prices and Particulars on application.

Register your orders immediately to save disappointment,

Sole Agents:

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

672 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Tele-Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

810 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor. Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS and JEWELLERS.

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

JUST A WORD—

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Apply for particulars to the MANAGER *at*—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

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DO DOCTORS CURE?

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 15th September, 1919.

INDEMNITY BEFORE ENQUIRY!

Previous to the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, we observed that the Government of India, with their heavy commitments on behalf of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, would render a debate on the Punjab ineffective by evading the serious issues brought against them by the people of the country. Early in the debate, Sir William Vincent stood as a stickler for rules and, with due support from Lord Chelmsford, pinned Pandit Malaviya to a resolution framed before the announcement of the Committee of Inquiry. Apart from the importance of the question, considering the facility with which Government are accustomed to relax—and, if need be, to suspend—rules of procedure when it suits their own purposes, the literal adherence to a clause, on which the Home Member adroitly insisted, was not a little lacking in grace. Pandit Malaviya's speech, though treated as something to be tolerated and dismissed, was remarkable for the restraint and cogency with which he stated the allegations against the Punjab officials. Strongly deprecating the acts of violence in which mobs, misguided and incensed, were engaged, he condemned in moving terms the tragedy of official excesses which was witnessed in the province. A study of official defence is really profitless, because the spokesmen of Government carefully refrained from meeting specific charges of misconduct and confined themselves to unjust and querulous complaints that the "gravity" of the situation was "minimised" by critics. Lord Chelmsford began with the complaint; Sir Edward Maclagan repeated it; Sir William Vincent, who is, as a rule, never at a loss to find plausible excuses, was driven to the fiat and false proposition that those who protested against violent methods minimised the gravity of the situation. If, instead of monotonously repeating the complaint, any one of them had the courage or political integrity to denounce official excesses in the way popular representatives deprecated mob violence, we should have had some profitable advance on the old position of cynical obduracy, to which Government pledged themselves. The debate was hence unreal, because official spokesmen avoided the single question of responsibility which was relevant to the subject. Resolute in dodging the issue, official apologists dwelt on the fictitious allegation that the public minimised the gravity of the situation; the fact is that the Government have been sedulously minimising the gravity of the acts to which Lord Chelmsford pledged himself in advance—it may be, in ignorance of the consequences of unchecked executive license, to which the pledge was bound to give rise. As a result, Sir Edward Maclagan had diplomatically to commend the acts of his "distinguished" predecessor,—acts which must have been, according to Sir Edward Maclagan's undoubted reputation, revolting to his own conscience. The debate naturally ended leaving the Viceroy and the Home Member in their original pose. As it is ordained in the Imperial Council, that it is votes that count and not reasons, Pundit Malaviya's resolution was thrown out and the Government were free to carry on other legislation with cynical composure with regard to the Punjab.

The Government cannot be unaware that the one thing which absorbs public attention is the reparation due to the Punjab and the setting forth of the true history of its misfortunes. The matter will not be made into an inconsequential affair because the Government choose to think that the discussion is only an interruption in the prosaic business of the Council. As if casually, the Indemnity Bill is arranged to come on Wednesday. We are astounded at the easy affectations of Government which make them approach questions which agitate the public with the utmost unconcern. The enquiry was delayed for an unconscionably long period and the Government are now going to take advantage of the delay by passing a sweeping Bill of validation of official wrongs. This is manifestly unfair tactics. The Government must know that the public is anxious that the Enquiry, appointed by them, should not be rendered useless in advance and nothing should be done to prejudice the findings of the Committee. By hurrying the present Bill, they are frustrating in a large degree the practical ends of the Enquiry. The Committee must tell us what were the acts that could not be justified on the plea of State-necessity and what were prompted by other motives. The Government apparently treat that serious part of the investigation with contempt. What really are to be the practical results of the Committee if the functions really pertaining to it are anticipated in advance by the Government who create it? We are told that the passing of a Validating Bill is usual after the administration of Martial Law. That is true, but do not let us forget that as a rule—in fact, without a single exception, we think—the question of the need for Martial Law has never been, in the instances quoted for precedent, disputed. Where Martial Law is an unquestioned necessity, the indemnity may be argued as automatic in its course. Here the question is whether there has been any open rebellion at all justifying the promulgation of Martial Law and the Committee inquiring into the measures taken to cope with the disorder must be free to decide if the disorder amounted to insurrection. On that finding with reference to the Punjab, rests the whole question of the categorical validation, which is claimed as "usual." It is by no means "usual;" it is in fact unthinkable, where there are material evidences challenging the theory of open rebellion. To interpose a Validation Act at this stage is really to prejudice the work of the Enquiry and if the Committee had already been in India, we should have expected it to repudiate it as an unwarranted and underhand intervention.

We are so opposed to the idea of passing any Indemnity Bill before the Enquiry, that we feel it is scarcely necessary to discuss the provisions of the published Bill that reinforce the objection taken on principle. If it is the protection of officials concerned in the bona-fide discharge of duties imposed on them in which Government are interested, they have no occasion for their indecent haste at present. A political association in Madras has, on the assumption that Government are interested merely in the immediate safety of officers who executed orders, gone to the length of proposing that a Suspensory Bill might be passed rather than frustrate the objects of the enquiry by final validation. Is that the object of Government? One of the clauses of the preamble runs: "and whereas certain persons have been convicted by courts and other authorities constituted or appointed under Martial Law and *it is expedient to confirm and provide for the continuance of sentences passed by such courts or authorities, it is hereby enacted, etc.*" We can imagine the protection of errant and overzealous officers; but what is the object of validating and maintaining the *sentences* passed on alleged offenders if they were condemned illegally? The Bill refers to officers who inflicted illegal acts and to the sufferers. Why should the relief of sufferers be prejudiced in a legislation which merely professes to protect officers? Clause (6) provides that where the Crown interferes, there will be no application of the statute hindering His Majesty's pleasure. It is a gracious concession, but it says that "nothing in this Act shall apply to any sentence passed or punishment inflicted by or under the orders of any Commission under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919." What about relief concerning the acts of tribunals other than Martial Law Commissions, in whose favour an exception is made? We recognise that there is for appeals, to the Privy Council, apparently an unmolested chance on points of law, but we cannot overlook the fact that the Bill applies to all acts done after 30th March, whereas Martial Law was proclaimed only on 13th April in the Punjab. There must be some limit to the legalising of illegal transactions. Clause (4) does more than indemnify officers; it forces men illegally confined to further durance. It says:—

(4) Every person confined under and by virtue of any sentence passed by a court or other authority constituted or appointed under Martial Law and acting in a judicial capacity shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined *and shall continue liable to confinement until the expiration of such sentence* or until released by the Governor-General-in-Council, or otherwise discharged by lawful authority.

Surely, if an action is illegal, the victim should not be made to suffer while the oppressor is allowed immunity. Similarly, why should acts done under superior orders—as certified by a Secretary to Government—be *deemed* in all cases to have been in good faith, unless the contrary is proved? It must be left as a matter of evidence and must not be previously *deemed* to be in favour of the offender, who should be prepared to rebut charges with his own evidence. The Bill, we imagine, must be satisfactory to the Home Member as a cleverly worded device, but it is unacceptable and untimely. Indian opinion will oppose it as an unfair move. Government seem to enjoy their pachydermous constitution to have introduced this Bill while their Enquiry is not yet ready. What is the use of the precious investigation, if the Government want to extricate themselves early out of their responsibilities and pose in time as unbiassed authorities ready to examine the report called for by them in a transaction which involves questions of their own legitimate action and humane statesmanship?

TURKEY.

The feeling among the Moslems against the threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire is growing both in intensity and volume. The Moslems have no doubt that their views in the matter have been fully and emphatically represented both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The statement of the Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council in this respect was very gratifying and Mr. Montagu's sympathy with the Moslem view is well-known. The danger, however, lies in the fact that considerations of diplomatic expediency and imperialistic designs of European Powers may militate against the acceptance of that view, that is, against the doing of the just and right thing. It is, however, not yet too late and if the Moslem view is even now represented to the authorities concerned with sufficient emphasis, all may yet be well. It is for the Moslems of India to see that their representation is made as potent and emphatic as their feelings are intense. With the moral support of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, they need not despair of friends. Already the imminence of peril to their cause has brought forth powerful advocates in the heart of the Empire. To the list of several addresses hitherto submitted to the Premier on this question, another has just been added and it is no exaggeration to say that it must carry the greatest weight with the British Government, for this reason that most of the signatories to it are men like Lords Ampthill and Carmichael, Sir John Hewett, Lord Islington, Mr. Charles Roberts, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir West Ridgeway, and Sir Francis Younghusband,—men who have been officially connected with India and who, therefore, realise the reality and justification of the feelings agitating the Indian Moslems and, no less, the likely consequences of injuring those feelings. They naturally emphasise the danger of disregarding Moslem sympathy for Turkey and plead that Turkish sovereignty in Asia Minor and Thrace may not be abolished. The danger must be patent to everyone who knows anything of the Islamic world. For, if the decision regarding Turkey is not in consonance with Moslem view—and the Moslem view is fully in accord with the principles that were at stake in the war—it will leave a legacy of discontent throughout the Moslem world in every part of the world, which no statesmen, solicitous for the peace of the world, can contemplate with equanimity.

DIRECT ACTION AND DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Clynes speaking the other day in Glasgow said that the week during which the Trade Union Congress was meeting in its annual session in that city was the most momentous in the history of organised Labour. It may, however, without exaggeration be described as a momentous week in the history of Britain itself. For having regard to the position which British Labour now occupies in the politics of the country, the future of the latter will chiefly depend on the attitude of Labour. The chief demands of Labour are nationalisation, the discontinuance of military intervention in Russia and in Trade Union disputes at home and the abolition of conscription. On these issues the Congress has passed a resolution, referring back to the Parliamantary Committee the passage in the Committee's report which dealt with direct action. This resolution has been construed as a vote in favour of direct action on political issues and it is not surprising that it has raised a storm of protest from responsible opinion in Labour as well as non-Labour world. For, if once Labour decides to take direct action to gain its end, however legitimate the end may be, it cuts at the roots of British democratic institutions, the fundamental basis of which is the supremacy of Parliament. Further, it thereby alienates its friends in other classes by the assertion of class selfishness. The claim of the Labour Party to become the National Party holds good only so long as its programme is accepted by the no less important class of non-manual workers. The programme will be unacceptable if direct action is part and parcel of it. It is fortunate that Labour leaders like Mr. Clynes have already raised a voice of warning against a course of action which, to use Mr. Clynes' picturesque phraseology, will result in breaking workmen's heads and women's hearts. While this course of action must be condemned, it must not be forgotten that the grievances of Labour, crying as they have been, have been left unredressed and what Labour feels most is that the trick of a Khaki election has deprived it of its real strength in Parliament—in proportion to its strength in the country. The existence of this feeling supplies the key to the grave domestic situation which has been created and the fact was frankly stated by one of the speakers at the Congress, who said that the direct action movement was due to the denial to the electorate of the opportunity of turning out the Coalition Government which never represented the country. It is for the Government, therefore, to save the country from the peril of Labour threat by appealing to the country which will undoubtedly condemn direct action. If the attitude of Labour in deciding on direct action would be undemocratic, so would be the insistence of the Government in remaining in power in spite of the knowledge, that it does not represent the majority of the nation.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi

On Sunday next, Mr. Gandhi will complete his fiftieth year. In celebration of this day—being the Golden Jubilee of the life of this great son of India—the Bhagini Samaj of Bombay proposes to present him with a purse. Elsewhere we publish the appeal issued by Mrs. Jaiji Jehangirji Petit, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, Mrs. Sharda Sumant Mehta and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. In the course of the appeal it is stated:—

"The immense debt of gratitude the country owes to Mahatmaji and specially the one our womanhood owes to him are incalculable. Even a thousand purses would be but an inadequate repayment. To count his innumerable services in the cause is to attempt the impossible. But if we cannot appraise their true worth we can still express our appreciation of them. We desire, therefore, to express by this humble token of affection and gratitude, our keen sense of appreciation of his services."

An adequate return for the services rendered by Mr. Gandhi is impossible by his countrymen until everyone of them does his duty by the country with something of his devotion. All that his countrymen can now do is to help him, each in own way, to carry on the great work that he is doing. To carry on much of that work he needs money and that money should ungrudingly and abundantly be forthcoming.

Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Mr. Henderson has been returned at the Widnes by-election. Significant as is the defeat for the Coalition candidate, the result is happy because it enables the most prominent and level-headed of Labour leaders to join the ranks of the Opposition in Parliament. Mr. Fisher, the rival candidate, deserved to lose; and it is of more importance that the result should have added to the strength of Labour in Parliament than that Mr. Lloyd George should have gained another subservient non-entity in his crowd of supporters. Mr. Adamson's lead in the Opposition, though portly and conscientious, has not been of great value in the House. It has been observed that the present Parliament is a crowd of mediocrities and gravely lacking in talent. Mr. Henderson has both talent and personality, and before long he will be, whether officially or unofficially, the chief leader of the Opposition. Mr. Fisher's sensational challenge to Mr. Henderson for a debate after the revelations regarding the Russian ambassadorship, looked formidable as good tactics for him, especially when Mr. Henderson declined to be drawn into the—for him—ridiculous duel. Mr. Henderson has come in with a majority in spite of Mr. Fisher's boisterous invitation. If there were more men like Mr. Henderson in the House, the present Parliament would have been less discredited.

A Contrast.

The other day we commented on the disproportionately light sentence imposed by the District Magistrate of Alipore on a European motorist named Minet, who after knocking down and killing outright an Indian pedestrian in the course of a rash drive, was callous enough to drive away, misleading the lady passengers in his car with the deliberate lie that the man was all right. Minet was sentenced to only a month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, though the Magistrate found no extenuating circumstances in the case. It is instructive to contrast this case with one reported from Rangoon. We read that a sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment was recently inflicted on one Baki Lalji Tewari, a motor driver, on a charge of "rash driving". Here are the details of the offence in the Magistrate's own words:

His Worship said that on the 16th instant whilst a lot of traffic was coming down Sule Pagoda bridge slope from football and the races, the accused, in spite of warnings by the sergeant on point duty at the corner of Sule Pagoda, and Montgomery Streets, drove on and dashed into a gharry occupied by a Mr. Williams and his niece. Luckily he hit the pony which he knocked over. Had he hit the gharry, the occupants might have been seriously injured. The pony's left hind leg was dislocated. The driver made no attempt to stop but drove on, although he knew perfectly well what he had done.

In this case no life was lost, neither human nor animal, and the only injury done was the dislocation of the pony's leg. In view of this fact, surely, less than six months' hard labour should have been sufficient to meet the ends of justice in this case. The contrast which this case in which the offender was an Indian to the Calcutta case in which the offender was a European is not pleasant to contemplate.

TURKEY AND KHILAFAT:

MEETING OF BOMBAY MOSLEMS.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Khilafat Committee of Bombay ask us to state that a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held on Thursday 18th instant at 8-30 p.m. on the site of the Mastan Shah Tank, Belasis Road, New Nagpada, to consider the question of Turkey, Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam.

ITALIAN RAIDERS ENTER FIUME

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ACT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

ROME.—Italian raiders, including Poet Gabriele D'Annunzio with machine-guns and armoured cars, entered Fiume at noon on 12th September.

LATER.

It appears that the would-be raiders who comprised detachments of grenadiers and bands of storm troops, started from Ronchi. A semi-official statement says no disorders followed their arrival.

The Fiume Government is taking energetic steps to check the movement and discover who was responsible for the act as rash as harmful.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MARSEILLES DOCKS.

CREWS DESERT SHIPS IN SMPATHY WITH DOCKERS:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

MARSEILLES.—Tramways are still running in spite of the general strike, but work in the docks is at a standstill. Crews have deserted the ships in sympathy with the dockers.

MINERS' STRIKE IN LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

METZ.—The strike on the railways in Lorraine is settled, but a strike among miners has begun.

SINN FEIN M.P.'S ARRESTED.

POLICE AND MILITARY RAID HOUSES.

SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

The armed police and military to-day raided the Sinn Fein clubs in Cork.

LATER.

The military and the police to-day raided the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin and detained two Sinn Fein members of the Commons. The houses of all Sin Fein M.P.'s are being similarly visited. The armed police this morning raided the offices of the news papor and three houses in Skibbereen.

LATER.

Further reports show that the Irish authorities are taking active steps against the Sinn Feinism, throughout Ireland. Searches by armed police and troops for the arms are reported from a number of places. Exciting scenes have occurred in Londonderry where extensive visitations of the houses of the Sinn Feiners are proceeding, and a large party of soldiers with fixed bayonets have occupied the Sinn Fein hall. A crowd stoned the police. The commander ordered the troops to aim with rifles and the crowd dispersed.

LATER.

The Sinn Fein M.P.'s arrested in Dublin are Messrs. Ernest, Blythe, and Patrick O'Keefe.

LATER.

The Dublin Gazette in a proclamation suppresses the Sinn Fein parliament as a dangerous association which has been employed for all purposes of the Sinn Fein organisations.

DOMINIONS AND PEACE TREATY.

THE NEW STATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON Sept. 12.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Sept. 13.

In the course of an editorial, "The Times" deals with the discussions in the Canadian and South African Parliaments on the Peace Treaty. The paper says that the approval of the Dominion Parliaments was a foregone conclusion, but far more important is the Dominion opinion about the effect of peace upon the position of the Dominions within the Empire. So far this side of the Treaty has not received much attention in this country. Genewhat signature by the late General Botha ral Smuts in a very remarkable speech shows and himself means, namely, that the Dominion peoples for the first time have received international recognition apart from the British Government.

"This", continues "The Times", "is an immense development and General Smuts is right to make much of it even apart from his use of it as an argument against Hertzog. When General Smuts speaks of representatives of the Dominions acting in future for the Dominions he is thinking no doubt of the League of Nations. It is very interesting to know that a South African delegate to the League will be appointed soon, but the new standing of Dominions will have many consequences, apart from the operation of the League of Nations and General Smuts does not exaggerate when he says that the whole basis of the British Empire is altered. In practice, the alteration may not be very great, at least so far as the internal system of the Empire is concerned, but it is not so with the international standing of the Dominions.

THE TASK OF THE FUTURE.

In this connection, the doctrine, which found expression at the Peace Conference is the new doctrine in advance of Imperial practice and the task of the future will be to bring the practice in the Empire into correspondence with the theory established at the Peace Conference as a consequence of the part played by the Dominions during the war. General Smuts is aware of this and so is every Dominion leader. For instance, Mr. Rowell in the Canadian Parliament said. "The necessary machinery to give Canada full nationhood has not yet been worked out." Till that is done the British Government must still represent the Dominions in many international negotiations. Resident Dominion Ministers in London will help to keep the British Government in touch with Dominion opinion, but much more than that is needed. It is certainly desirable that initiative in pressing on the Conference of the Empire representatives, at which Mr. Rowell hoped that the solution of the problem would be reached, should come from the Dominion Government."

PRINCE OF WALES AT SASKATOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

SASKATOON, *Sept.* 11.—The Prince of Wales received most enthusiastic ovation on arriving here to-day. The Prince visited the University and witnessed the exhibition of cowboy riding and steer roping.

TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

DANGER OF DISREGARDING MOSLEM SYMPATHY.

WEIGHTY MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

An address has betn presented to the Premier, in which the signatories, most of whom have been officially connected with India, including Lords Ampthill and Carmichael, Sir J. P. Hewett, Lord Islington, Mr. Charles Roberts, Sir Thedore Morison, Sir West Ridgeway and Sir Francis Younghusband, emphasise the danger of disregarding Moslem sympathy for Turkey and plead that Turkish sovereignty in Asia Minor and Thrace may not be abolished.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRACAS AT ENSKIRCHEN.

REPARATION FOR MURDER OF BRITISH SOLDIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

COLOGNE.—It transpires that the affair at Enskirchen, which culminated in the town being fined a hundred thousand markes was a fracas between two British soldiers and three Germans. One of the former died from his injuries. His assailant was executed.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN UPPER SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

BERLIN.—A semiofficial statement says that etvtrything is quiet in Upper Silesia and work is proceeding normally. The daily coal production for the last few days has avertge 90,000 tons, exceeding the amount before the strike.

AUSTRIAN TREATY.

DEATH CERTIFICATE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

The Havas Agency states:—French papers describe the Treaty of St. Gerain as the death certificate of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The old monarchical state system is now plunged into the irrevocable past. None of the great changes wrought in Europe is comparable with this.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

The general strike which was ordered in support of the strike of dockers began yesterday with cessation, of work in gas, electricity, transport, metal and building industries. No ship left Marseilles. Communication between France and Algeria and Tunis is suspended.

FRENCH REVENUE FROM INDIRECT TAXATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

MARSEILLES, Set. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

The French revenue from Indirect taxation during August was 108,000,000 francs more than the budget estimate, the surplus for the first eight months of the year being 640,000,000 francs.

GERMANY AND PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILESIA.

FACILITIES FOR NATIVES RESIDING OUTSIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

According to Polish advices the German Government is arranging that Germans born in Upper Silesia but residing in other parts of Germany may travel by railways free to Upper Silesia for the plebiscite and will receive free board and lodging while it lasts. Germany estimates that sixty thousand votes will thus be secured for Germany.

ITALIAN CROWN PROPERTY

ONLY PALACES IN ROME AND TURIN RETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

ROME.—The preamble of the Bill ceding the bulk of the Crown property shows that only the palaces in Rome and Turin will be retained by the Crown, while a national art treasures by the King's wish will be collected in one palace and handed over to the nation.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"TERRORISM IS NOT GOVERNMENT."

MR. CLYNES DEPRECATES DIRECT ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 14.

Exceptional interest centred in the Trade Union Congress, to-day, in view of the controversy on the question of direct action. In election for the new parliamentary committee it was regarded as significant that the Miners' Federation failed to secure representation on it, although it had two last year. One of their defeated candidates was an ex-Committee man, and two other ex-Committee men including Mr. Havelock Wilson were rejected.

It is understood that those supporting the direct action on the new committee only number five, while eleven oppose that policy. Mr. Clynes made a striking speech to-day against the direct action. He declared that it would result in breaking workmen's heads and women's hearts, and he asked whether they were going to concede to every other class the right to resist a Labour Government's laws by strikes. He declared that the belief that the working class was united was a delusion. Terrorism was not Government; Labour was only just beginning to learn how to govern, and he begged them not to challenge the existence of the state and claim the right to class dictatorship. Others would not be driven any more than his hearers. (Cheers).

REPEAL OF CONSCRIPTION ACTS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

At the Trade Union Congress to-day the railwaymen's leader Mr. Thomas moved a resolution demanding that the Government repeal the Conscription Acts and immediately withdraw the troops from Russia, failing which a special Trade Union Congress would be called to decide what action should be taken. The motion was carried almost unanimously.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

MR. HENDERSON RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 13.

The result of Widnes bye-election are:—
Arthur Henderson, Labour, 11,404.
F. M. B. Fisher, Coalition Unionist, 10,417.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

CAPETOWN.—In the course of debate in the House of Assembly on the Bill giving a mandate to South Africa to administer the German South-West Africa, Mr. Merriman said he feared the League of Nations would be the seed of many disputes and wars in the future if settlement of questions were left to small nations. He pointed out that India's status would be equal to that of South Africa and Indians in South Africa, if they had grievances should submit them to the League of Nations.

ANOTHER WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

ANTICIPATED BY CARDINAL MERCIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

While in New York Cardinal Mercier was asked his opinion as to the possibility of another war. He replied: "You may be certain that there will be another war against France. Germany retains same mind and is preparing for revenge. Such a war will be directed against Belgium also, for Belgium will be in the way."

SINN FEIN SUPPRESSED.

POLITICAL DETECTIVE OFFICER SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

A Proclamation in Dublin suppresses Sinn Fein throughout Ireland. A political detective was shot dead outside the detective offices in the centre of Dublin last evening.

PREMIER ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

PARIS.—Mr. Lloyd George has arrived here.

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONVENTION.

APPROVED BY SUPREM COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

The Supreme Council in Paris has formally approved an International Air Convention

LATEST CABLE.

FREMIER ON RUTHLESS ECONOMY.

TRIBUTE TO NAVAL OFFICIERS AND MEN AND CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

Writing from France to Mr. Walter Long, who is visiting dockyards and other establishments in connection with economies, Mr. Lloyd George says: "I know full well the remarkable work done by the officers and men of the Navy and civilians in various centres. None realises better the part their work played in the victory and it must go to their heart to see the splendid creations of their hard endeavours scrapped, but I know the patriotic spirit which inspired them to build up will also enable them to face the winding up of their enterprises and efforts. When the expenditure of the country as a result of the war debt and war pensions must necessarily be very high, we are driven to economise ruthlessly in every direction."

EFFECTS OF AIR CRAFT DEVOLOPMENT ON NAVY.

LORD FISHER'S AMBITION OF AN ANGLO AMERICAN DOMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

Lord Fisher in concluding the article on the Navy in the "Times" says a period of change is at hand, as sweeping in its character as was either the introduction of steam or the advent of armour, for the fact is unquestioned that aircraft even now are making such prodigious developments that the only escape for vessels on the surface of the ocean will be to go under water. These types of submersible vessels of every size and character instantly require great study, research and much experiment. We had a submersible carrying a twelve inch gun before the war ended. The very day this twelve inch gun submersible was ready for battle she heard by her own wireless installation a message passing on the far distant sea.

Lord Fisher concluded that a fight between England and America is inconceivable. "Cannot the American and English navies dominate the world at any time and simply tell all others not to build more or we fight you here and now?"

LABOUR EMPLOYERS AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

A Royal Proclamation requests the employers of Labour to undertake to employ as many disabled soldiers as is possibly compatible with their business in order to prevent lack of employment, which would offend the general conscience. The object of the Proclamation is to secure employment for a hundred thousand disabled men in various branches of industry.

The scheme everywhere has met with approval. Seven hundred thousand disabled men have already been employed.

NEW POWER DEVOLVING UPON DOMINIONS.

PRINCE OF WALES CONFIDENCE IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—The Prince of Wales in a speech referring to the new power devolving upon the Dominions as a result of recognition of their nationhood said: You in Canada have a history of British institutions to make or mar. I know from your past achievement and your magnificent war record that British institutions, British unity and British flag are safe in your keeping.

"COL. SHERWOOD KELLY'S SERIOUS OFFENCE."

HIS EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

Colonel Sherwood Kelly in a letter to the "Daily Express" says, when in North Russia he wrote a private letter to a friend in England, condemning the North Russian operations with a deliberate purpose of getting back to England. This was the serious offence mentioned by Mr. Churchill.

Col. Kelly says his relations with the General Staff at the Archangel were not good, because he had more than once to protest against the staff mismanagement.

Col. Kelly says he will welcome a court-martial.

INDIAN PEACE CONTINGENT

1,000 TROOPS EMBARK AT TILBURY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

One thousand troops of the Indian peace contingent embark at Tilbury to-day for India. The remainder embark at Southampton on 15th September.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED ON WEDNESDAY.

ENQUIRY INTO PROFITEERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, to be held on 15th and 16th instant, no less than nine resolutions will be taken up for consideration, which include two resolutions to be moved by Mr. Crum, viz., (1) the question of removing the Calcutta Mint to another site and (2) immediate consideration of the electrification of the suburban railway within 25 miles of Calcutta and of the improvement generally of local passenger transport and terminal facilities.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha will move that a committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Raj Sita Nath Ray, Sir George Barnes, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Sir William Vincent, Pandit M. M. Malviya, Mr. R. A. Mant, Major Malik, Sir Umar Sayat Khan, Mr. Shafi, Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. E. M. Cook, Mr. F. N. Paton, Rai Sahib Seth Nothmal, Mr. J. P. Thompson and himself be appointed to investigate and report as soon as possible on the extent to which profiteering is prevalent in India with particular reference to the question of clothing and articles of daily consumption and to suggest such remedies as may be possible to mitigate the hardships, from which the poorest and lower middle classes are suffering.

At the meeting of the 17th and 18th September, the Sea Customs Act Amendment Bill the Provident Fund Act Amendment, Bill, the Calcutta High Court Jurisdiction Bill, the Indian Naturalization Act Amendment Bill, the Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill and the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill will be considered and passed.

Sir William Vincent will introduce two bills, viz., (1) to amend the Workmen's Branch of Contract Act, 1859, and (2) to Indemnify Officers of Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under the Martial Law and to provide for other matters in connection therewith. The following is the statement of the object and reasons of the Indemnity Bill:—The object of this bill is to indemnify the officers of Government and other persons for the acts done *bona fide* in the course of Martial Law during the recent disorders and to provide for the continuance of the sentences passed by the courts established under Martial Law. Such legislation is inevitable after a period of Martial Law, which is in its nature an extra legal proceedings, if the Officers called on to discharge the onerous and difficult duties in a time of emergency are to receive reasonable protection. The bill goes no further than is necessary to affect this purpose. It gives protection only to those acts done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the purpose of resorting or maintaining order. It thus leaves open the question of fact in any given case to be considered by the intended committee of inquiry and does nothing to prejudice the committee's findings or the action, which the Government may take upon its report again, while continuing the operation of the sentences framed by summary courts established under the Martial Law. The Bill does not affect appeals to the Privy Council, from such sentences nor does it relate at all to the sentences passed or punishments inflicted by the commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance 1919. The Bill moreover provides for the payment of compensation in respect of property taken or used during the Martial Law.

OBJECT OF WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT BILL.

The object of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Bill, is as follows:—

The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859, is recognised to be, in its present form, unsuited in many respects to modern conditions and has also been found capable of abuse by employers. It is proposed by this amending Bill to remedy these defects. In the first place, the Bill fixes a period of limitation for a complaint at three months and confine the utilization of employers of the provisions of the Act to cases where the advances do not exceed three hundred rupees and the time for the performance of the contract, where a time is fixed, does not exceed one year. In all cases, whether a time is fixed or not, the Registrar may in his discretion refuse to put the Act into operation, if he considers the terms of the contract are substantially unfair to the workman. Similarly the Bill empowers the Magistrate to throw out a complaint after examining it on oath and without compelling the appearance of the workman, and by a provision analoguous to that of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1818 (V of 1898) to award the workmen compensation, if the complaint was false or frivolous and vexatious for them. Where a breach of contract has been proved, the Magistrate will have discretion to order either repayment of the advance or performance of the contract and will no longer be bound by the option of the complainant. He will also have the power to allow time for repayment and to order payment by instalments, and if the order is for the performance of the contract to fix a time not exceeding one year therefrom. Any such order may be varied at the discretion of the Magistrate, but not so as to extend the period fixed for the performance of a contract beyond one year. Finally the Bill enables imprisonment of either description to be ordered as a punishment for a breach of contract. Under the existing law, imprisonment must, if ordered, be rigorous. The proviso to section 2 of the existing Act has been redrafted to give effect more clearly to the intention.

INDEMNITY BILL.

ITS TEXT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The following is the full text of the Bill to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under Martial Law and to provide for other matters in connection therewith:—

"Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India it has been necessary for purpose of maintaining or restoring orders to resort to Martial Law and whereas it is expedient to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of acts, matter and things ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order; provided that such acts matters or things were ordered or done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the said purposes and whereas certain persons have been convicted by courts and other authorities constituted or appointed under Martial Law, and it is expedient to confirm and provide for the continuance of sentences passed by such courts or authorities it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called Indemnity Act 1919. (Short title.)

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding whatsoever whether civil or criminal shall lie in any court of law against any officer of Government whether civil or military or against any other person acting under the orders of any such officer for or on account of or in respect of any act matter or thing ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order in any part of British India on or after the 30th of March, 1919, and before the commencement of this Act by any such officer or person provided such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes, and if any such proceeding been instituted before the passing of this Act it is hereby discharged.

(3) For the purposes of Section 2-A certificate of a secretary to Government that any act was done under the orders of an officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof and all action taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary therefor unless the contrary is proved.

(4) Every person confined under and by virtue of any sentence passed by a court or other authority constituted or appointed under martial law and acting in a judicial capacity shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined and shall continue liable to confinement until the expiration of such sentence or until released by the Governor-General-in-Council or otherwise discharged by lawful authority.

(5) Where under martial law the property of any person has been taken or used by any officer of Government whether civil or military the Governor-General-in-Council shall pay to such person reasonable compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such taking or using to be assessed upon failure of agreement by a person holding judicial office not inferior to that of a district judge to be appointed by the Government in this behalf.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall (a) apply to any sentence passed or punishment influenced by or under the orders of any Commission appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, (b) be deemed to bar a full and unqualified exercise of His Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to His Majesty in Council or to affect any question or matter to be decided therein or (c) prevent the institution of proceedings for or on behalf of the Government against any person in respect of any matter whatsoever.

HOW ALLIES ASSIST NORTH WEST RUSSIA.

LIANOSOFF'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

How the Allies are assisting in Northwest Russia is explained by Lianosoff, the Premier of newly formed Government there who is at present visiting Helsingfors. In the course of a statement he says large supplies of material of all kinds are arriving from the Allies. One cargo recently consisted of twenty guns, 22,000 rifles, fifteen million cartridges and forty thousand full equipments for soldiers and four thousand for officers, also thousands of tons of tea, sugar and tobacco.

ESTHONIA AND BOLSHEVIST PEACE OFFER.

NEITHER ACCEPTED NOR REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 14.

HELSINGFORS.—A representative of Esthonia declares that the Bolshevist peace offer is neither accepted nor refused. Esthonia will not conclude peace without consulting Finland and the Allies.

INDIA AND AFGHANESTAN*

A SUMMARY OF SEMI-OFFICIAL RETROSPECT.

II.

Durand Mission.

The mission under Sir Mortimar Durand, who is now in England has been interesting himself in Oriental research, left Peshawar twenty six years ago,—on September 19, 1893. He was the British envoy. Under him were four Political Assistants a medical officer, Maj. Fenn and a military officer, Colonel Ellis. Kabul received them with ceremonious civility, General Ghulam Haidar Khan welcomed the Mission, lodging them in the Idikki palace, the then residence of Habibullah and treating them to a *ziafat*, costing Rs. 33,000 odd. Next as directed by Lord Lansdowne, the Envoy addressed letter to Abdur Rahman intimating, *inter alia*, "the desire of British Government that such portion of the northern frontier of Afghanistan as has not yet been marked out should now be clearly defined, when this has been done, the whole of your Highness's frontier towards the side of Russia will be equally free from doubt and equally secure".

The next day, the Amir's acceptance of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873 was conferred by a note the joint signatories to which were Abdur Rahman and Durand. The question of the Amir's jurisdictions in the Pamirs was put off till the Anglo-Russian Pamirs Commission of 1895-6 and that tribunal decided in favour of the Zar and against the Amir, the Russians having meanwhile committed fresh outrages on Afghan territory in 1894.

The Mission made more binding on the British than ever the obligation to succour the Amir in the event of further unprovoked aggression by the predatory Cossacks and as against this paper bond India increased the subsidy to our Afghan ally from twelve to eighteen lakhs and admitted the Amir's right to import munitions of war. A particular zone of definite geographical extent was created which kept Afghan to its one side and India to the other.

Return and Reward.

Two days after the signatures the Durand Mission, the creator of the buffer land, set out for return journey to Calcutta, "sharing upon its arrival in India in that prodigal distribution of honors which occasionally reveals but a faint relation between cause and effect". Mr. Payne, in pay of the Afghans, was not excluded from official India government mead. He was knighted just as well as the Envoy. "Time, however, has disclosed the Durand Agreement itself to be merely pretentious and possessed of very indifferent qualities." It is officially claimed that if Ningrahar and Jelalabad have been retained we should be able to cut off the retreat into Afghan territory of marauding tribes of Afridis, Orakzais, Mohmands and Swates. To-day, so long as the buffer land exists it is open to the tribes to draw nourishment for sustained incursions into British soil with overt, or covert Afghan support. Had the Bulund Khel, Mohmandshaw, Asmar and Yaghistan, including Chitral, Bajaur, Swat, Bunir Dir and Waziristan been brought under direct British control or handed over definitely to a strong ruler and Afghanistan, not inimical to India, we should be spared much blood and more treasure.

Consequences

The political remuneration implied in the Durand settlement has been bitterly criticised. "Since we were prepared to increase the subsidy of the Amir as a salve for the extinction of his interest in the Chitral region, there was no need to recede from any point; in regard to matters diplomatic, occasion should have been taken to provide, by a special clause in the treaty, for some proportion of these additional lakhs being devoted by their recipient to the task of assisting our own military authorities to draw the fangs of the more turbulent frontier elements." To us, from a non-military stand point the other count in the charge is more weighty: it should have been deemed necessary to attach to the Mission a survey officer. The Mohmands were the first to resent "the process of vivisection intolerable to a tribe, who although involved in constant dissension among themselves, were a united people."

Abdur Rahman's Warning.

Nor can it be contended that Abdur Rahman had not cautioned Calcutta against the consequences of half-hearted measure touching the border tribes. His suggestion which was dictated by no special political inspiration but was the outcome of the exercise of common experience and sense has naturally justified itself to the letter.

"As to these frontier tribes," wrote Abdur Rahman, "known by the name of J. Yaghistan, if they were included in my dominions I should be able to make them fight against any enemy of England and myself, in the name of a religious war, under the flag of a Moslem ruler, myself. And these people being brave warriors and staunch Muhammedans would make a very strong force to fight against any power which might invade India or Afghanistan. I will gradually make them peaceful subjects and good friends of Great Britain. But if you cut them out of my dominions they will neither be of any use to you nor me; you will always be engaged in fighting or other trouble with them and they will always go on plundering. As long as your Government is strong and in peace, you will be able to keep them quiet by a strong hand, but if at any time a foreign enemy appear on the borders of India, these frontier tribes will be your worst enemies. In your cutting away from me these frontier tribes who are people of my nationality and religion, you will injure my prestige in the eye of my subjects and will make me weak. And my weakness is injurious for your Government."

*The first article appeared in the issue of Sept. 10.

RECRUITING FOR THE BENCH.

MADRAS VAKILS' REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

At a meeting of the Madras Vakils' Association presided over by the the Advocate-General, a resolution urging that at least half the number of District Judgeships should be directly recruited from the ranks of practising lawyers and that the proportion of appointments to the District Judgeships, as between the Bar and the Provincial Judicial service, should be not less than two-third for the Bar, as recommended by the Public Services Commission.

A memorandum of suggestion regarding the Law Member and the Madras High Court, has been submitted by the Association to the Government and the Secretary of State. It is submitted that for the office of Law Member, pleader of any Indian High Court should be also made eligible. As regards High Court Judgeships, it is submitted, that if it is thought necessary to have reserve of power to appoint Civilians, at least three-fourths of the judges should be either barristers, advocates or vakils.

BURMESE EDITOR STABBED.

BY A RECENTLY RELEASED CONVICT.

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

Maung Thein, editor of the newly started Burmese vernacular paper, the "New Light of Burma," was stabbed last night in the street close to the railway station, by a criminal, who had also stabbed one of Maun Thein's companions. Maung Thein died in the hospital on admission. The assailant was arrested by the bystanders and the police. The deceased, aged about 50, had written vigorously on Burma's political problems. The assailant in 1908 held up a quarter of Rangoon and was captured by a strong force of police. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and released early this year. No motive can be assigned for the murder, beyond the deceased's newspaper articles.

SITUATION ON N-W. FRONTREI

DAKKA CAMP SNIPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A press communique says:—The Dakka camp was sniped on the 10 from the ridge north of Lalpura. We retaliated by howitzer fire and two Mullas are said to have been killed. Intersectional fighting is reported to have occurred among the Wana Wazirs. A few shots were fired into Pandola Fort by a gang and about seventy men are reported to be awaiting reinforcements in the neighbourhood of Jandola.

DUTY ON HIDES.

BURMA EXPORTERS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

With reference to the export duty on hides the Burma exporters of hides protest strongly that the new duty will injure trade while no benefit is likely to accrue to the province. The Burma hides are sent largely to America in competition with other countries and will have difficulty in competing with Java and China where no export duty is levied.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Revenue and Agriculture Department:—Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, officiates as Principal Punjab Veterinary College. Mr. F. F. R. Canning, Deputy Conservator of Forests, officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of Eastern and Western Circles, United Provinces, relieving Mr. R. C. Milward of additional duties of Eastern Circle.

Education Department:—The Revd James Shaw is appointed Temporary Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and is posted to Bombay.

The Governor General appoints Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri a member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice the Hon. Justice Sir J. G. Woodroffe resigned.

Commerce and Industry Department:—Mr. W. H. Carter, I.C.S., officiates as Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service and is posted to Bombay.

COMPANY FORMATION HAS CHARMS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Sir,—A case is recorded, by the Registrar, of a Company registered in January 1891, whose capital of £1,000 was divided into 9,600,000 shares of one farthing each, and the total subscribed capital was one penny three farthings.

This should be a beacon of hope for left-outs who so far have not secured either agencies or directorships.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

THE WAR MEDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly let me know through your generous paper that the I.D.F., men who have helped the Government in keeping peace here in India and filled the gaps of military men who were sent out on active service out of India, during the War, are not enfitled to the War Medals? I think they have done equally good service here as the men on Active Service, and are entitled to some kind of medals whether Silver or Bronze. Yours, etc.

AN I.D.F.

Sept. 5.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

BROTHEL-KEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

To-day Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Eric Kees and his wife Alice Kees were charged with having hired for immoral purposes the sister of the second accused, Miss Adelade Philbin, a girl under sixteen years. Mrs. Rosie Mitchell mistress of the house where Philbin was kept, further examined said that she knew Mrs. Kees four years ago when she was a bar maid at Chandernagore, that on 7th August, Mrs. Kees brought Philbin to her house and that it was agreed that witness would take of what Philbin would get from visitors and that Mrs. Kees would get Rs. 2 a day, besides house-rent and servants' pay She admitted that her house was a brothel. There were two other girls in her house, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Brown. These two girls were next examined and they corroborated Mrs. Mitchell. The case was adjourned till 22nd instant.

RICE RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas has given notice of moving a resolution at the next session of the Legislative Council praying the Government:—

1 To remove the control on the inter-provincial movement of grains;

2 To retain the restrictions on the export of foodstuffs from India; and.

3 To arrange for an adequate supply of Burma rice for the Bombay presidency and *to arrange freight for same as in the present season.*

This is a splendid resolution, but its concluding portion needs amendment. For, Sir,

1 The Rice freight from Rangoon to Bombay was Rs. 55 per ton during the commencement of the season.

2 That in response to public agitation, it was reduced to Rs. 40 and now stands at Rs. 30 per ton.

3 That with the signing of the peace tonnage is getting easy and freight must correspondingly decline.

4 That whilst the present rate of exchange affects all other freights, the rice freight remains unaltered, so much so, that whilst ships were scarce, Government were getting 45 shillings per ton for carriage of rice from Rangoon to Bombay; but now, when tonnage is free, Government are getting 55 shillings per ton! What is it, Sir, but profiteering plain, and simple and that too at the expense of *underfed* India?

5 Further, it is an acknowledged fact, that Railway freights are almost always higher than steamer freights. And if Government can rail all coal from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 12/4 per ton, surely Sir, rice, which is of far greater importance for the very existence of the people, should be brought to Bombay, at a rate not higher than Rs. 15 per ton.

I therefore beg to suggest, that the concluding portion of the said resolution may be amended as follows:—"*And to arrange tonnage for same at a reasonable freight not exceeding Rs. 15 per ton.*" Will the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas be pleased to modify his resolution accordingly, press it for the acceptance of the Council, and thus voice the sentiments of the public at large?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA AND THE PUNJAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Poor Sir Dinsha Wacha? What has "British sense of justice" to do with "Anglo-Indian Bureacrats excesses," why did his chief Sir Pherozeshah call him "irrepressible Wacha" but for his incessant campaign against Anglo-Indian Bureacracy. Did he not then know anything of British sense of justice? Even in the Municipal Council did he not expose Anglo-Indian *zulum* even on occasions when most of his countrymen were content to overlook it? When the horrors of the Punjab which were crying out for a twentieth century Gladstone to expose, were being discussed to tract out his faith in British sense of justice may be anything but Wacha like. Evidently, his heart even warm in the cause of his country and its down trodden millions seems to have become too cold and apathtic by age to be touched by the untold sufferings of his Punjab fellow-citizens detailed in the interpellations of the Hon. Madan Mohan. When they are read with the answers given to them by Government was it difficult to decide whether British sense of justice or unalloyed Anglo-Indian bureaucratism and its gospel of white prestige were in evidence in the land of the five rivers lease summer? Sir Pherozehah, if he is still interested in mundane affairs must have turned in his grave to see this performance of his "irrepressible" "chela" in the Council Chamber at Simla.

The report of the whole discussion is indeed sickening when it is read in the light of the information we now have of Mac. O'Dwyerism in the Punjab. Well may Sir William Vincent proudly say that Madan Mohan's resolution had not been accepted by any one of his countrymen. There was not one other Indian except perhaps Mr. Chanda, who came up to the requirements of the situation. They had no excuse of want of information on details, as the fifty interpellations and their answers had thrown on them as much light as could be expected under the circumstances. We are indeed children in politics veritable unable to know where we are and what is wanted for our good, even on occasion when plain duty was pointing out with unerring precision, its Royal road. Madan Mohan has been proved to be right when he expressed his fears in Bombay, that with the other leaders absent in England, he might be left alone in the field at Simla. When do we learn?—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Fort, Sept., 13.

MR. GANDHI'S GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi's Golden Jubilee Celebration Day (51st birthday) comes off on Sunday the 21st September 1919, which should be adequately celebrated by every patriotic Indian.

It is an inspiring occasion and should be availed of by the country. The Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, has proposed to celebrate this occasion and to hand over, a *purse* to Mahatma Gandhiji on that day.

I should request you personally to publish the following appeal and do all in your power to make this occasion a success through the columns of your esteemed paper during the short time that we have at our disposal and oblige.—Yours, etc.

K. J. CHITALIA.
Hon. General Secretary,
Bhagini Samaj, Bombay.

Bhagini Samaj Office,
Servants of India Society's Building,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Sept. 13.

THE APPEAL.

Dear Readers,—

You will agree so far that the enobling influence of celebrating the Birth-days of Heroes is far-reaching. Lives of great men not only make our lives sublime, but inspire us with lofty dreams. The Great Gokhale called Mahatma Gandhiji a man making 'heroes out of clay.''Such a powerful moral force as that of Mahatmaji is very inspiring to the young and the old. He is the flower of Aryan culture.

The Birth-day of such a man is very properly celebrated by the Bhagini Samaj from year to year. This year also it is to be celebrated. We propose to do so in a fitting manner. On the 21st September Gandhiji enters his 51st year. This Golden Jubilee Celebration Day is an auspicious occasion for us all and it will be quite in the fitness of things to present him with a purse. Gandhiji practically got a new life, last year, when his health was very critical; the merciful providence spared him to fight out in his own way, the cause of the millions of his countrymen. We cannot be too grateful to him for this act of mercy.

The immense debt of gratitude the country owes to Mahatmaji and specially the one our womenhood owes to him is incalculable. Even a thousand purses will be but an inadequate repayment. To count his innumerable services in the cause is to attempt the impossible. But if we cannot appraise their true worth we can still express our appreciation of them. We desire, therefore, to express by this humble token of affection and gratitude, our keen sense of appreciation of his services.

According to Gandhiji the best appreciation of his work is to understand his teachings and try to live up to them, and further help him to carry his mission to the world. But it is not given to us all to do that. And yet we can serve the cause he has taken up in our own humble manner and the best that we can do is to part with a little of our money and place the offering at his feet. We have our doubts whether Gandhiji will accept the purse, but love will win him over—a lesson he has so constantly taught us. And even after acceptance, this purse may be used by him in the service of the Motherland.

Not only we hope and trust, but we expect that the brothers and sisters to whom this appeal has been made with confidence, will spare no effort to make this Golden Jubilee Celebration Day a great success.

The time at our disposal is very short. Please, therefore, send in the amount by money order or cheque (which should be crossed) on or before the 20th September, 1919. Any inquiry regarding this will be readily attended to by Mr. K. J. Chitalia, the Hon. General Secretary, Bhagini Samaj, at the office of the Samaj, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
JAIJEE JEHANGIR PETIT,
LAXMIBAI JUGMOHANDAS,
SHARADA SUMANT MEHTA,
AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY.

Bhagini Samaj Office,
Bombay, Sept. 14.

HOUSE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I appeal to your kindness and sympathy and request the favour of your kindly giving publicity to the following facts of the present state of affairs in this city.

For the past 8 months I am looking for a house, and none, however, is available. As I had no chance of obtaining a place, I finally approached the landlords with an advance for a month, but to no avail.

I earn Rs. 60 per month and out of it I am willing to sacrifice even Rs. 25 for rent, confining myself with the balance for the rest of the miseries of which I do not wish to say here. Up to now I have not secured a place, nor is there any hope of my getting one, and this is the exact state of affairs in this city.

I know some relation of mine employed in the Bombay Port Trust who has left his family far outstation for the past two years at the mercy of another family for want of residence in Bombay, and he prays to God morning and evening to give the Trustees the feelings of humanity and to move their hearts compassiontely, so that they may immediately build some quarters for their poor middle class employees on a reasonable rent, where they may take a peaceable repose of the night after the day's toil.

We are not entitled for house rent, and no quarters are available for us to live in—what are we to do?

Can the Governor, the Bombay Port Trust, the City Improvement Trust, the Railways and the Corporation do anything to relieve us from these miseries? It would be taken as a relief and we would bless the names of the authorities for this favour.—Yours, etc.

MIDDLE CLASS.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

SEND-OFF MEETING.

To meet Mr. N. M. Joshi, one of the Indian Labour representatives at the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Washington, there was a gathering on Sunday evening at Nana Sankerset's Bungalow, Thakurdwar. There were about 200 persons present and among those were: The Hon. Mr. Parekh, Messrs. V. A. Datholkar; D. G. Dalvi; T. A. Kulkarni; B. N. Motivala; B. F. Bharucha; K. R. Daftary; N. V. Gokhale; N. F. Kanay; J. R. B. Jijibhoy; L. B. Nayak; V. N. Nayak; Rao Bahadur Pai; Rao Sahebs S. T. Bhandare and B. A. Bhagwat.

In the absence of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr Parekh opened the proceedings. He said he was glad to read the message which Sir N. G. Chandavarkar had sent to him, praising Mr. Joshi's services, and stating that in nominating Mr. Joshi a proper representation was made, and he (Mr. Joshi) richly deserved the distinction. He hoped that Mr. Joshi would put before the Conference the differences existing between the European and Indian Labour problems. Indians wanted more outputs, and those, he said, could be had by their own ways. Mr. Parekh, pointing out the abilities of Mr. Joshi which had secured him this great honour, said he was not less anxious to say how selfless, unassuming and devoted to his task Mr. Joshi was, and he felt confident of Mr. Joshi's success in his mission. In concluding, he wished God-speed to Mr. Joshi on behalf of himself and his countrymen.

"ADMIRABLE CHOICE."

Mr. K. Natrajan in expressing his sincere thanks to the Government for the admirable choice they had made, said that Mr. Joshi's selection would be hailed by all. He emphasised the necessity of the Indian representatives pointing out how Indian Labour problems were becoming complex. He wished Mr. Joshi all success and a safe return.

In acknowledging the honour done to him Mr. Joshi expressed his feelings of gratitude for the generous sentiments expressed by the speakers He was at a loss to see why the Government had selected him as the representative as, in his opinion, there were far better men than he. He said, he could not claim that right as he had never lived and never worked with the labourers. He was confident enough that Government could have found a man who not only lived and worked with the labourers, but who had made a special study of Indian Labour problems. However, that may be, now that the choice had fallen on him he wanted to assure the audience that he would try his best to see that Indian Labour was adequately represented. He assured the audience that he would demand the reasonable necessities of Labour which were required to satisfy workers as human beings. He would see that Labour was respected and not treated with contempt and as industralism is developing vastly in India greater harmony must prevail between Labour and Capital.

Mr. Joshi in conclusion told the audience that his important work would be to strive to bring about some satisfactory arrangements for shorter working hours and juvenile labour. He said no country could make progress if it had illiterate people, and hence he thought leisure hours might be advantageously given to labourers to take to education. After dwelling on women Labour of India, he once more assured his countrymen that he would exert with unflinging energy to solve appropriately the great Indian Labour problem.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in proposing a vote of thanks remarked that in adjusting the relations between Capital and Labour, the interests of the consumer and the enlargement of national industries should be regarded as the essential objects.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh garlanded the guest—Mr. Joshi. After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

"MR. N. M. JOSHI AND LABOUR CONFERENCE.',

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since Mr. N. M. Joshi has been duly elected by the Government and the Labour party of this city to represent the Labour party at the International Labour Conference, which is to be held at Washington, may I urge him through the medium of your valued paper to pay more attention to the following?

Sir, it seems that the time is fast approaching when the lot of the labourers of this city will no longer be in a miserable and deplorable condition, as it is at the present moment, and just as the voice of the labourer in England has now been carefully heard and respected by nearly every capitalist and labourite, so also let us hope that the earnest voice of the labourer in India will be properly attended to in the same manner. It is now well-known to us that the crying demand of the labourer in Bombay and elsewhere is short-hours of work, tolerably good wages and commodious housing, and in regard to which a number of presents have been brought forward by the well-known millowners of this city, that the short-hours of work are not quite essential to the mill-hand who is *supposed* to work from morn till evening twilight, and that the major portion of the time spent by him during the course of a day is entirely wasted in dawdling and in smoking "bidis". As a matter of fact, it is useless to say at this juncture, the importance of short-hours of work as this fundamental question has been very often touched upon and brought to light by those compassionate Indians who have great sympathy and fellow feeling for their dear labourers. Still, I am sorry to state, that some profit sharing capitalists and millowners are inexorable as yet.

We have also been very often told in regard to the housing condition of the poor labourers, who hardly get even fresh air and light in the small rooms occupied by them; and let us hope, that the hopes given by our sympathetic Governor for the amelioration of the present wretched and intolerable housing conditions of the poor will be fulfilled and realised. Mr. N. M. Joshi is conversant with the life of the labourers in Bombay and therefore, let us hope that he will fight strenuously on their behalf, and attain the noble aim for which he has been elected to represent the voice and grievances of the labour party of this city. As Mr. Joshi is sailing for Washington on Monday next let me wish him all success in his attempts to explain the present deplorable condition of the Indian labourers of this city before the British democracy and labourites.—Yours, etc.,

UMRIGAR.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

ARSON CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

Accused, Balabhoy Jethalal, concerned in the case relating to the burning of Kalupur police chowky, was discharged by the First Tribunal.

The prosecution withdrew the charge against the accused Moti Dhuraji concerned in the case of burning the Dhikwa police chowky, who had been already sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Swaminarayan temple looting case.

Five prosecution witnesses were examined to-day in the City Magistrate's court burning case. Charges were framed against the accused under Sections 436, 147 and 149. The defence in this case will be heard on Monday.

To-morrow the defence witnesses in the Mandap Burning Case will be examined.

To-day before the first tribunal five prosecution witnesses were examined in connection with the Burning Case. Jiwanmian Gulabmian, an orderly of Mr. Edrus, Excise Inspector, deposed having seen accused No. 1 Bapu and accused No. 2 Praladh in the City Magistrate's court. They were breaking windows of the court. They were wounded. The witness then described what he saw at the Kutchery to his master Mr. Edrus.

Witness Masaheb Abubhoy, a mill-hand examined by Mr. Kemp deposed having seen accused Nos. 6 to 9 in the City Magistrate's Court. He could not say what they were doing inside. He recognised them as they were working in the same mill. They had bamboos in their hands. He was not related with Foxcar Mr. Baig. The police had taken his statement after a month of the riots.

When the accused No. 8 Kuber was asked by the Court to put questions to this witness the accused informed the Court that the witness was also arrested along with him but constable Suleman released him. Asked by the Court witness denied that was arrested.

Coachman Ebrahim Karimkhan deposed that he had gone to see the matriculation Mandap which was set on fire. He saw rioters throwing chairs, tables and stools in the fire. From there he went to see the City Magistrate's Court where a large crowd had gathered. Among the crowd he noticed accused Nos. 6 to 9 whom he knew before. They had bamboos in their hands.

Accused No. 8 Kuber informed the Court that the witness was also arrested along with him which the witness denied. Accused No. 9 Popat stated that he had an enmity with the witness.

WHISTLING AND SHOUTING.

Witness Rupsing Hasansing deposed that he was on duty at the Bombay Bank on the day of riot. Rioters burnt the Collector's Office and they were whistling and shouting when they came near the bank. He gave an order to fire upon the rioters, no bullets were used, but buck shots were fired. After 10-30 p.m., when the rioters disappeared from the vicinity of the bank firing was ceased. He did not know how many persons were wounded.

Dr. Soloman produced cases of accused Nos. 1 and 2 and the marks on the body of accused No. 1 were corroborated with the description stated in the record and described in what parts of the body shots were found.

Witness Shaikh Mahomed, the cook of Mr. Edrus corroborated witness Jiwa Gulab, an orderly of Mr. Edrus. He said he had no dispute with the accused No. 1 Bapu regarding detection of a liquor case.

The following charges were then framed by the Commissioners:—

"We C. V. Vernon, C. H. Setalvad and S. G. Velinker, Commissioners appointed under Section 4 of Defence of India Act charge you (1) Bapa, (2) Praladh, (3) Magan, (4) Amra, (5) Mohan, (6) Kachra, (7) Asha, (8) Kuber and (9) Popat that on 11th April, 1919, at Ahmedabad you were members of an unlawful assembly which in pursuance of its common object wrecked and set fire to the office of the City Magistrate and other Government buildings in its vicinity destroying them and causing damage to the contents of the said office to the extent of Rs. 7651 and thereby committed an offence under Sections 436, 147 I. P. C. read with Section 149 I. P. C. and within our cognizance."

INSUFFIENCY OF FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

In view of the insufficiency of the French wheat crop a decree is published in the Journal Officiel stating that instructions have been given to the permanent cereal bureaux to make necessary purchases to complete the supply of flour.

CABLE ITEMS.

A combine entitled the Scottish Oils Ltd., with a capital of four million sterling has been registered in Edinburgh with the object of acquiring several important Scottish Oil Companies

Twelve hundred not twelve thousand British troops landed at Scutari. This is merely a movement of British troops from Batum.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—There have been violent earthquake shocks at Ebingen (Wurttenborg) and neighbouring place.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the time of the opening of the session of the Imperial Legislative Council is naturally a very important pronouncement, coming as it does after very troublous times through which we have just passed and from whose effects we have hardly emerged. The fact of the actual appointment of the Commission gives relief, though I observe that the Indian Press is not over-enthusiastic upon the personnel or upon the fact that it is not a Royal Commission, but it is one that is to report to Delhi. In my humble opinion a Commission appointed from Delhi can be just as effective as a Royal Commission. And Royal Commissions have been known in our own times to have been perfectly abortive. Lord Morley when he was in active service used to say that his experience of them was so unhappy that he did not believe in them at all. He became an unwilling party to them because it was an English Weakness. In a case, however, like that of the Punjab an inquiry is the necessary sequel. We need not therefore complain of the inquiry not being a Royal Commission, but we have every right to examine its personnel and though Lord Hunter does not enjoy a world-wide reputation it need not be doubted that he has a reputation to lose. After all he must be preeminently Mr. Montagu's choice and I would hesitate to distrust his choice or his intentions, even though he has quite unjustly and unwarrantedly put in an energetic defence of some of the measures adopted or approved by the Government of India. Nor may one cavil at the appointment of the other members. We in Bombay, however, can derive the greatest satisfaction from the appointment of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, not because he is a Bombay man but because he is an able advocate and what is more, because he is pupil and an ardent follower of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. We may trust him to act as fearlessly and as impartially as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and to hold his own against odds. His appointment, moreover, furnishes perhaps an indication of the desire of the Government of India to secure impartial men who have not formed, or rather expressed, opinions one way or other. We have a right to expect Sahebjada Sultan Mahomed Khan to do no less. And I would take leave to add, too, that where Englishmen have not formed preconceived notions or where they have not gone, as all of us sometimes do go, mad over some things, they dispense fearless justice and expose wrong even though the perpetrators may be their own people. I would therefore respectfully suggest suspension of judgment over the personnel of the Commission. Trust it and respond to the Viceregal appeal for a calm atmosphere.

I derive, however, much greater satisfaction from the knowledge that after all the securing of a proper finding by the Commission is in the largest measure dependent upon our countrymen in the Punjab. If those who know the facts will come forward fearlessly to tell the truth and if there are no degraded beings in the Punjab ready enough to sell themselves for the sake of personal gain, we need have no misgivings. Our case is so excellent, the injustices that have been already brought to light are so glaring that we need not fear an abortion if the people of the Punjab will but do their duty. Why was there justice done in the case of Champaran? It was primarily and principally because the poor ground down ryots of Champaran dared to tell the truth. Will the free people of the Punjab do less? There can be but one answer. But we must help them and we shall best do so, not by spilling ink over showing the weakness of the personnel of the Committee or over its not being a Royal Commission, but by concentrating ourselves upon seeing that there is not espionage either on the one side or the other that the people of the Punjab are permitted to have a free atmosphere to work in, and there is comfort in the thought that the ever vigilant and ubiquitous Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji is there, assisted by Sanyasi Swami Shri Shraddhanandji and the indomitable Pandit Motilal Nehru. We need not fear the consequences.

It it noteworthy that the Committee is to investigate not only the affairs in the Punjab, but, also in this Presidency. There should be no difficulty in our being able to show the real causes of the discontent as also the happy distinction, on the whole, between the aftermath here and the Punjab. There is one more thing about the Committee before it can be dismissed from consideration. What is the meaning of the reference to the Committee? It seems to me broad enough to cover an examination of the judgments of the Punjab Special Tribunals, whether the Special Commissions or the Martial Law Courts, and to include the power for the Committee to recommend total or partial remission of sentences. But we may not leave anything understood on a matter so vital as this. We must therefore have this point satisfactorily cleared up someway or other.

As regards the Indemnity Bill, though I think that it would have been graceful, even tactful on the part of the Viceroy not to have mentioned the Indemnity Bill in the same breath as the Commission, I submit it is well to suspend judgment till we have seen the full text of the Bill proposed to be introduced by the Government.

ROWLATT ACT AND AFTER.

I now come to the debatable part of the Viceregal speech on the events of April. There are H.E.'s words:

"Last session certain hon. members during the passage of the Rowlatt Bill gave me warnings of an almost minatory character that if that Bill passed into law there would be agitation of a serious nature. I think the hon. members will realise that no Government could deviate from a policy which it regarded as essential on account of any threat of agitation. However, there were those who thought that it was necessary to make good this threat, and as a consequence the deplorable events occurred which are to be the subject of an enquiry. It is not my intention to discuss these events but I would point out this that it is easy to minimise their gravity. After the disorders have been put down no one who had the responsibility of dealing with them is likely to forget the issue which they had to face. Murders and arson were committed, telegraph wires were cut, railway lines were torn up and for some days my only sure communication with the Government of the Punjab was by means of the wireless. Ocular proof of the gravity of the situation with which we were then faced and of the damage done, is still manifest in many of the districts which suffered, and to any one who would attempt to minimise the trouble I would say "Go into these districts and see for yourself the vestiges of senseless destruction which are still there."

What does the Viceroy mean by "the minatory character" of the warnings given by the Indian Councillors? Is a warning 'minatory' when it is actually carried into effect? Is His Excellency not going too far in prejudging the issue that is to be submitted to the Commission of his own creation? The warning was that of friends. It was open to the members to make good their warnings by creating an agitation in the country that could tell upon the Government and it would have done so already, had the Government hastily and foolishly not precipitated complications. Why does His Excellency tack the violences after the 10th of April on to the orderly, religious and clear agitation that culminated in the day of humiliation and prayer on the 6th of April? Is it not permissible to us to report that the Government found that their pet Act was slipping out of their hands, that they went mad and setting aside their own previous knowledge and canons of propriety resorted to disorderly acts which brought about the regrettable violence and consequent loss of innocent lives both European and Indian. It is for the Commission to judge the issue whether the Rowlatt agitation brought about the mob-violence or wherher the Government incensed the mob to violence. I respectfully suggest that in as much as he of his own showing gave the Punjab Government a blank card and even issued orders on their recommendation His Excellency stands in the same box as the Punjab Government to be judged by the Commission.

His Excellency has done gross injustice to me by tearing from their context words of mine and applying them to a different situation altogether. His Excellency has not read the whole of my speech before the Ahmedabad audience on the 14th of April in which the passage quoted by him occurred. It was due from him to the public and me to have sent for the speech and read it. He would then have seen that my speech applied only to the events in Ahmedabad which I was able to investigate personally. That speech would have shown to him, as it would show to him now, that my remarks refer to Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad alone, not even to Viramgam or Kaira, for of these I knew nothing then. I wish wholly to dissociate myself from holding the view imputed to me by His Excellency the Viceroy. I still know nothing definite at first hand of the Punjab and of "educated or clever men" in that province. Whilst therefore I alter nothing of my speech in Ahmedabad I form no judgment about the Punjab. I have, however, received sufficient evidence from the Punjab to show me that the Punjab Government have resorted to measures that nothing can condone.

CLEMENCY.

The talk of clemency comes with ill-grace, and comes upon a public that asks for no clemency, no mercy, but asks for simple justice. If there has been a plot really to wage war against the king or to overthrow the Government, let those who are found guilty by a properly constituted court be hanged. I have certainly no desire that Lala Harkishen Lal, Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Satyapal and some other men of ripe years, being well-known public men should be saved from the gallows if they have incited directly or indirectly the mob to violence and plotted against constituted authority. Let the Commission decide and there will be time enough to talk of clemency, if there is to be any. If the Government of India are sincerely desirous of doing justice, let them set all the political offenders free, save those men who were caught red handed in the act of violence and have unquestionably been found guilty of the offence they might have committed. If His Excellency wishes really to see justice done, and nothing more, but nothing less, let him follow what was done by the Government of South Africa. When as a result of the Satyagraha struggle in South Africa a Commission was appointed there, some of my fellow prisoners and I were discharged from prison on the advice of the Commissioners, with the deliberate intention that they and I might be able to help the Commission to a right judgment by leading evidence on behalf of those whom we represented. I hope that if his Excellency cannot see his way to follow the South African precedent of his own accord, the Commission will strongly advise him to do so.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

It is now my pleasant duty to come to those portions of the Viceregal speech which are not open to exception. His Excellency's pronouncement on the South African question is satisfactory so far as it goes. Sir Benjamin Robertson who is already personally known to General Smuts can, in many respects by his tact and diplomacy, smooth the way for a just and honourable settlement. I take it naturally that whilst Sir Benjamin Robertson will go as a representative of the Government of India to put their case before the South African Government and generally to assist the Commission to be appointed, Mr. Montagu's anouncement that two representatives on behalf of the Indian interest will be appointed on the Commission stands intact, and that we shall soon have the names of proper representatives announced. I venture entirely to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by H. E. the Viceroy that "it behoves us to see that our words and actions are not such as may embitter the existing sentiment and make a settlement more difficult."

FIJI INDENTURES.

The announcement about Fiji, too is unexceptionable, indeed highly satisfactory and we are entitled to hope that before long and certainly before the year is out, we shall see the last of the indentures in Fiji.

But we may sleep neither over the South African nor the Fiji question. We must agitate, agitate and still further agitate, until the degrading immorality of Fiji is wiped out and the impending destruction of Indians in South Africa is averted beyond doubt.

LALA LABHURAM CASE.

MR. GANDHI'S ANALYSIS.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, writes in "Young India":—

Bad as are the cases from the Punjab which it has been my misfortune to examine from time to time that of Lala Labhuram is no better. Isolated cases ofinjustice will happen in the best regulated society and under a model Government. But when injustice becomes the order of the day, it is time for honest men not merely to protest against it but to withdraw their support from a system of Government under which such organised injustice is possible, unless that system is changed and systematic injustice becomes an impossibility. I have no desire to exaggerate the picture. Nothing can be further from my intention than to exacerbate the relations between the two races. And if I could prevent exacerbation by remaining silent, I should do so with the greatest gladness. But I should fail in my duty if I did not draw the attention of the Government to injustices as they come under my notice. They are like poison corrupting the whole system. The poison must be expelled or the body perishes.

What is the case of Lala Labhuram then? The reader had the facts of the case last week. The evidence for the defence does not appear to be complete and yet it seems to be the whole of the evidence received of Lala Labhuram's solicitors. It is quite possible that that evidence was not recorded, for does not the judgment of the Court commence with the pregnant sentence: "The evidence for the defence is worthless"? In one place the notes of evidence contain the remark, "Cross examination for accused No. 9. Nothing relevant"! The judges might have considered the defence evidence too as irrelevant. Fortunately one has the exhaustive petition of Mrs. Labhuram to fall back upon. It must be accepted as a correct statement of the evidence in the absence of contradiction.

Mr. Labhu Ram is not a poor student lad like Karamchand or a petty trader like Jagannath. He is a Civil Engineer, he belongs, says Malandevi, "to a very respectable and loyal family of Lahore. Several relations of his occupy responsible positions in the service of Government." He finished his studies in Glasgow. He returned from England in 1912. He was for some time State Engineer in the Poonch State, "where he not only discharged his professional duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors but materially helped the authorities in recruiting work." He "was not a member of any political society or of any Samaj or Sabha nor did he even take part in any propaganda of any kind whatsoever. He was not in the habit of attending any lectures even. He took no part whatever in the recent *hartal*." I have dealt with Mr. Labhuram's position in society somewhat fully, because the case at the worst turns upon the credibility of witnesses. Several of the accused, of whom Lala Labhu Ram was one, pleaded an *alibi* and as I have had to remark in connection with one case Courts always look upon the defence of *alibi* with considerable distrust. It is therefore necessary to dispose of the case at its worst and give the Court credit, for fairness in weighing evidence. I submit then that unless the Court has overwhelming and unimpeachable testimony against that of Lala Labhuram who said he was not present at the Badshahi mosque meeting and who was respectably supported, the Court was bound to accept his evidence and grant him an honourable discharge. In such cases the status of the accused is a material consideration in coming to a decision and I claim that Lala Labhuram enjoyed a status in society which should have stood him in good stead.

But the reader may dismiss the plea of respectability from his mind. It would not, be perhaps an unfair reasoning on the part of the opponents—the upholders of the Punjab proceedings—to say that when the very best of men in the Punjab were under severe suspicion and were drawn into the turmoil of April last, the question of respectability should be ruled out of account. But the Punjab Commissions have gone infinitely further and in many cases, ruled out practically the whole of the defence. Mr. Labhu Ram was arrested on the 20th April, i.e., eight days after the day of the alleged offence. He is supposed to have been one of the hundred men who were charged with a simultaneous assault on one of the Police officers. He was not known to this officer before, nor was their a single prosecution witness wha had known the accused at all intimately before. Identification is difficult at best of times. It is most difficult, if not almost impossible, when it is a matter of picking out men from an excited crowd of several thousands. Mr. Labhuram's name does not occur in the Police diary in which the names of the assaulters were noted down. Out of 11 prosecution witnesses, 6 had nothing to say about the accused Mr. Labhuram. "Witnesses," says Mrs. Labhuram, "who identified the petitioner's husband are police employees or interested in them. Most of them have appeared as prosecution witnesses in other Martial Law cases also." This is a most damaging statement, if it is true. It means that they were professional witnesses. One would think that as the accused was arrested eight days after the event there would be some explanation given by the prosecution of the delay. This is what the petitioner says about it. "The name of the petitioner's husband not having been entered in the diary of the complainant it is not stated how and when the Police came to know of his complicity." This is a sample of the case for the prosecution. The case for the defence is overwhelming. "Dr. Bodhraj a well-known physician of Lahore, Dr. Dholaram and his compounder gave evidence that Labhuram was busy with them in connection with the treatment of his ailing son at the time of the alleged assault."

The reader will be shocked to know that Mr. Labhuram's sentence of transportation, with forfeiture of property has been commuted to 14 years. Though I can appreciate and fully share a wife's sorrow and agony over an unmerited separation from her husband and therefore while I understand Mrs. Labhuram's position in asking for a commutation, if a complete discharge might not be possible, I am unable to derive the slightest satisfaction from the fact of the commutation. Mr. Labhuram is not a child. He is a man of the world, of culture and fully aware of his responsibility. If he took part in a cowardly assault on an influensive man who was but doing his duty he deserves stern justice and no mercy. For to the crime of an assault he has added that of deliberate perjury. If therefore his case is not true, it is not one for mercy, and if it is true justice would be hardly satisfied when he is discharged.

I do not deal with the monstrous method of the Court in taking judicial notice of a "state of rebellion." It is really an abuse of legal terms to consider the state of Lahore on the 12th of April as one of rebellion and a martial proclamation of the Government to be document for judicial notice in the manner it has been. The evidence before the Court does not sustain a charge of waging war against the thing. Only recently the people of Liverpool went much further than the Badshahi Mosque meeting. But the long expected Commission has now been appointed. and if the reference includes the power to revise the sentences, the members of the Commission will have an opportunity of pronouncing upon cases like Mr. Lanhuram's. But I submit to the Punjab Government as also to the Government of India that in cases where the recorded evidence itself shows a patent miscarriage of justice they are bound in honour to discharge the accused without hiding themselves behind the Commission.

MR. S. S. CHAKRAVARTY.

RELEASE ORDERED BY BENGAL GOVT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Bengal Government has ordered release of Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, late assistant editor of "Bengalee," who was intrned under the Defence of India Act Kalimpong in 1915.

CLEANSER

THE SPECIAL SOAP FOR

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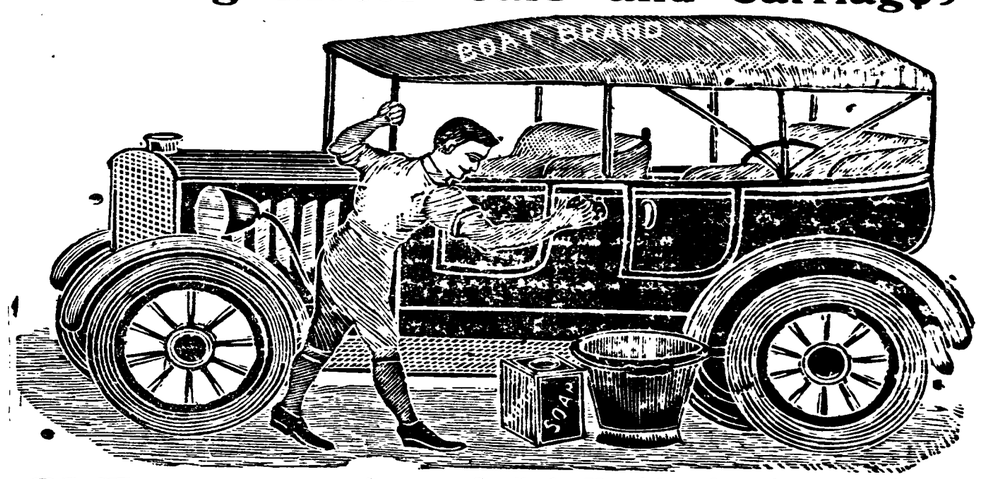

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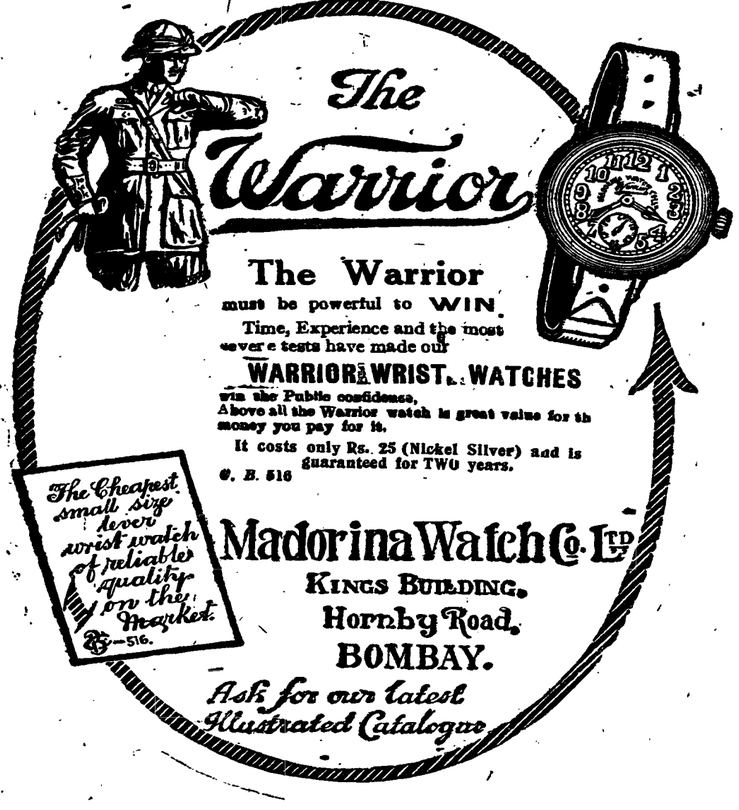
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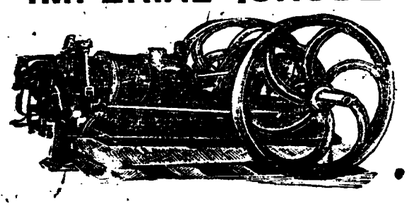
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HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSION.

FIVE CASES OF MURDER.

The fourth criminal session of the current year commenced its sittings on Friday at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt Presiding.

In all, there are sixteen cases committed for trial at the present session: five of the accused are charged with the offence of committing murder; six with the offence of committing theft; two with the offence of committing rape; one with the offence of committing theft of a postal article; one with the offence of committing criminal breach of trust; and two with the offence of using as genuine a forged document and perjury.

When the pleas of all the accused were taken, all pleaded "not guilty" except one Ibrahim Hoosein who pleaded guilty to committing theft. As he was an old offender and had many previous convictions ranging from 1909, his Lordship sentenced him to undergo seven years' transportation.

As against the two accused, Mia Mahomed Sulaiman Mia and Ahmed Banoo Doctor, who are charged with giving false evidence in judicial proceedings and using as genuine a forged document, his Lordship suggested to the prosecuting counsel that the charges against them should be amended and more definite particulars, as to the statements which are alleged to have been falsely made by them, should be given. These two accused were allowed to go on bail.

His Lordship then proceeded, with the help of a special jury, to try the following case:—

SUSPECTED WIFE'S UNCLE MURDERED.

HUSBAND TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Emperor vs. Mohansey Kanji.)

The accused in this case, a grain-dealer having a shop at Dadar, was charged with the offence of having committed the murder of one Devsy Bharmal, his wife's uncle, on the 13th of July, 1919, by striking him with a razor and thus causing his death.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the Crown; Mr. D. A. Ghasvala with Mr. Avasia defended the accused.

Briefly the case for the prosecution was that the deceased Devsy Bharmal used to reside in 5th Kamatipura Lane with his sister Gangabai, sister's son named Shivji, and sister's daughter named Meghbai. Four or six months ago, the accused was married to Gangbai's daughter Meghbai, who since marriage lived with her husband, the accused, who had a grain-shop at Dadar.

Prior to the 13th of July, Gangabai's son Shivji was taken ill and the accused sent his wife to her mother's place to look after her brother. She stayed there for two days and then returned to her husband's place at Dadar. The accused also used to go to his wife's brother every day.

THE ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

On the evening of the 12th of July, the accused charged his wife with misconducting herself with her uncle (mother's brother), the deceased Devsy. The wife of the accused denied this charge and the accused beat her and in order to prevent further beating she said that the deceased had taken hold of her hand and made her sit in a room.

On the morning of the 13th of July, the accused went to his mother-in-law's house at 11 o'clock, and saw her on the second floor where she was and then went down and immediately returned with the deceased to the drawing room where the boy Shivji was lying ill on a cot. The accused then asked his mother-in-law to close the door, she did so, the accused then put a latch on the door. He then went near the deceased and struck him a blow with a razor on his throat. He dealt in all five blows, four of which would necessarily prove fatal. At that time there were in the room, besides the accused and the deceased, Gangabai and her son Devji. The accused then ran away. A hue and cry was raised, the police came and the deceased who died almost immediately was removed to the hospital. The accused was arrested on the 16th at Dadar in front of his shop. There was also evidence of a Memon, from whose shop the accused had purchased a razor on the 13th of July.

The prosecution called as witnesses among others Gangabai, her son Shivji, Meghbai, one neighbour Dahya and the Memon who had sold the razor to the accused.

PLEA OF "GRAVE AND SUDDEN PROVOCATION."

The defence was that there was grave provocation, in consequence of the wife of the accused misconducting herself with the deceased uncle who really was in the position of a father of the girl. It was a shameful act and the wife of the accused had admitted it. As the accused was brooding over this act for some time, when he saw the deceased, he lost control over his nerves and struck him. It was therefore both sudden and grave, and therefore counsel asked the jury to bring the case within one of the exceptions and return a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" of murder against the accused and strongly recommended him for mercy.

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the jury and sentenced him to transportation for life.

STABBING A FELLOW WORKER IN A FREE FIGHT.

ACCUSED GETS 10 YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

Emperor vs. Haideralli Nabibux.
(Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case, a Mahomedan aged 40, was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Nizamuddin at midnight on the 16th of July, by stabbing him with a knife and causing his death.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji, Advocate-General, with Mr. S. B. Banaji, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. H. P. Mody defended the accused.

Briefly the facts, as alleged by the prosecution, were that the deceased and accused were employed in a glass factory as glass plate layers. It appeared that they were not on friendly terms and on the 16th of July at about 7-30 p.m. both were seen abusing each other. Later on at about 10-30 p.m. the accused was passing by the 1st Kamatipura Lane, when he saw four or five persons seated on an "otla" of the brother of the deceased and taking tea. Among these persons the deceased Nizamuddin was seen by the accused, who stood in front of the "otla" and challenged Nizamuddin to come down and fight. Nizamuddin thereupon went down in the street with a stick and struck the accused two or three blows with it. Then there was a scuffle; other people tried to separate them when the accused drew a penknife and stabbed the deceased on his chest. A hue and cry was raised and the accused was arrested by the police. The deceased was sent to the hospital where he died owing to injuries inflicted on him by the accused with a knife. Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The defence was that there was a scuffle and free fight and the offence would therefore be enduced to one of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" against the accused, and his Lordship sentenced him to undergo ten years' transportation.

A BOY OF 15 CHARGED WITH MURDER.

PLEA OF SELF DEFENCE.

Emperor vs. Shaik Abdul Gani Shaik Chand.
(Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case, aged about 15 and employed as a cabin boy on the s. s. Manora, was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Mahomed Hoosein, another cabin boy employed on the same ship, by striking him with a big knife on the thigh and thus causing his death.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji, Advocate-General, with Mr. Avasia appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. G. Munsif defended the accused.

Briefly the facts, as alleged by the prosecution, were that on the night of the 20th of July, when all were asleep on the ship, the accused inflicted serious injuries on the thigh of the deceased with a knife. These injuries caused his death. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police.

The defence was that the deceased tried to commit an indecent assault on the accused in consequence of which he (the accused) in self-defence inflicted these injuries. The accused was within his rights in doing this and therefore he ought to be acquitted.

The jury after retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty" of "grievous hurt" against the accused.

His Lordship said that he would defer the passing of sentence as he would like to satisfy himself as to the exact age of the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

T and I J 16-19—In Re Panachand Walji deceased—Bhai K and G; Sha Jadhavji Harchand and anr v Govindji Khushal, Motichand and D, Ch S D 1-9-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co. Part heard.
1812-19—Payne and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.
1144-18—Moti & Devi, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v. Messrs Gopalji Kallianji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.
1070-19—Mirza M & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Salum Khanbin Bakshikhan.
1073-19—Malvi M R & Co., Nursey Monji v. Joshi Ratanlal Sadashiv & Co. a firm, Pandia & Co.
955-19—Dubash & Co., Jamnadas Khetsey v. Haridas Rupji, Bhimji & Co.
555-19—Mans H M & Co., Gokuldas Girdharlal & anr v. Bholanath Keshavlal & ors, M B Chothia.
1022-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Chimanram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Vilasrai Laxminarayen a firm, Mulla & Mulla.
1857-18—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Machorla Rammaji a firm v. Sulchand Shivram & anr, Ragh N & Co.
1776-18—M B Chothia, Joshi Bhugwanji Khimji v. Sha Vadilal & Bros. a firm, Daph F & D.
1756-18—Captain & V, Haiduji Krishnaji a firm v. Nathumal Ladhaji & anr, Pandia & Co.
1357-19—Captain and V, Shivkaran Ramchandra a firm v Motilal Choonilal, Smetham B and Co.
1448-18—Smetham B and Co, Gayabai widow v Pirojshaw Bomonji Soonawalla and ors.
1803-18—Vachha and Co, V L Fernandes v V M Navratna and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

987-19—N C Dalal, Ranchhoddas Dharamdas v Sadhoosing Oodhowaing.
605-19—Amin and Desai, Hooseinbhoy Heptoolla v Messrs A D Fazladdin and Co, Vachha and Co.
708-19—Daph F and D, Guruditsing Bhagwansing a firm v Thakkar Goculdas Devji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.
492-19 Patell and Eze, Uderam Premsukh a firm v Santlal Mangalshen a firm, Purnanand and Club.
545-19—Tyabji D and Co, Hafiz Khanbhoy Mulla Abdualli a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D and L.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

593-19—Kharas and Co, Messrs C M Brothers and Co a firm v Mahomedally Sallebhoy and Co a firm, Smetham B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1706-18—Smetham B and Co, Kissalbhai Jethabhai v Narayen Hari and anr, Jah M and S.
561-18—Edg G W and Co, Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co.
123-18—Captain and V, Manvalab Gulabchand and anr v Jugalkishore Balkisson and anr, Payne and Co.
1638-18—Mehta D and L, Fida Hoosein Ibrahim and anr v Umersey Soonderji, Malvi M R and Co.
1729-18—Judah and Sol, Selim Saul Reuben v Haji Abdulla Kazan, Payne and Co.
1730-18—Khandvalla and Co, Gullam Hussein Meheralli a firm v Bhurabhai Jairam, Hiralal Th and Co.
1629-18—Mulla & Mulla, Haseinabai widow v. Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co. a firm, Kanga & Sayani.
983-18—Ard H D & Co., Muljimal Mangoomal v. Damodhardas Hemandas & anr, Payne & Co.
1926-18—Chitnis M and K, Sallebhai Issabhai v Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and ors, Bhimji and Co.
1443-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jivrajbhai Peerbhai v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen.
613-18—Payne and Co, Memon Wali Abba v Ebrahim Moledina, Matubhai J and M.
969-18—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Kantilal Lalbhai a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand and anr, Purnanand and Co.
1373-18—Unwalla P and P, Jainabai widow v Abu Baker Haji Hassam and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
1815-18—Surajmal and Co, Tilokchand Ratanchand a firm and anr v Gokuldas Kisalchand and ors, Mehta D and L.
1622-18—Kanga and S, Mowlabux Besharat Rangari v Bibanbai widow and ors, Shamrao M and H, Kanga and S.
1639-18—F P Pavri, Appaji Sadashiv and ors, Manecksi B Davar and anr, Payne and Co.
1658-16—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Banerji and Co, Daphtary F and D.

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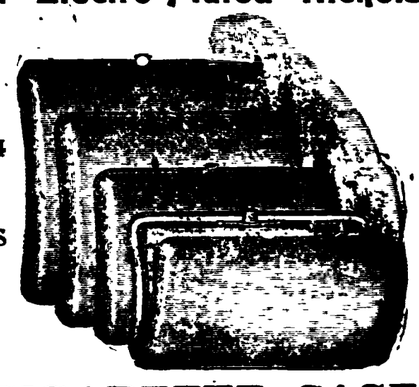
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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

"THE SEPOY."

This is the unpretentious title of a fresh little volume by Mr. Edmund Candler, the official composer of the epic of Mesopotamia, the "Eye-witness" who showed us the "Long Road to Baghdad" and attempted to judge Townsend and the causes of his failure. A grateful Government has rewarded his services by appointing him head of the Publicity Office in the Punjab. Whether that is to be a permanent charge on the revenues of India is uncertain, but there can be no question that Mr. Candler's literary powers combined with familiarity with military technique and personal dash and love of adventure entitle him to our gratitude. He has no handicap in the shape of a bias against Asiatics and describes their martial valour and domestic virtues without the ogre of undiscoverable comparisons and contrasts with the whitemen haunting his clear vision and pellucied style. Indeed, he is brimful of encomiums on the King's soldiers of Indian blood whom he here defferentiates and graphically describes. It is evident that he is not a deliberate writer thinking laboriously as he writes. Mr. Candler gives the rein to his fancy which is by no means fed on fiction. His pen seems to carry him along like the charger of one of his beloved troopers who does not draw breath or rein till he gets to the end of his journey. He has a good word in fairness even to the South India man considered in popular imagination as unfit for soldiering.

"It is difficult to write of the Madrasi,—Hindu, Musalman or Christian—as an entity apart. All I know of him is that in the Indian Sappers and Miners and Pioneer regiments when he is measured with other classes, his British officer speaks of him as equal to the best."

Like the mineral resources of the continent of India the soldiering communities remain yet to be fully explored. The seasoned Colonel like the geologists is at home with the *locales* of rich veins but to the General they and their martial qualities are caviare. The war gave an opportunity and it was discovered that in the Bombay low caste population there was the making of fine sepoys. Good for the country indeed if the teachings of the Titanic struggle regarding the necessity of preparedness are not light heartedly neglected in the mad race for money making in the deceitful guise of sound industrialism.

Mr. Candler deals with eighteen martial tribes of India the names of some of which are not known save in military text books. And yet the vast plains of South India remain almost unrepresented.

The Gurkha naturally occupies the place of honour and it must gratify our Indian officers to note that it is realised that:

"It is true of the Gurkha, as of the Indian of the plains, that he gives up more when he leaves his home to fight in a distant country than the European. The age-worn traditions and associations which make up homeliness for him, the peculiar and cherished routine, cannot be translated overseas."

It would not be fair to the author to transfer to these columns some of his choice portraits of Sikhs, Punjabi, Musalman, Pathan or Dogra; the Maharatha, the Jat or the Rajput Brahman: the Garhwati, the Khattria the Hazara. Were one to point to any one of these communities with which the average Indian citizen but seldom comes in close touch and of whom his University Class books teach him less than of the Picts and Scots, the Swiss and the Scandinavians, one would suggest the Brabi. In him the school-man will meet the stoic that never heard of stoicism, the practical philosopher whose impenetrability to phenomena not associated with his mode of life places him in a class apart. He has undergone the extremes of heat and cold and privations inseparable from the most perfect commissariat organisations—and Indian food supply department was far from ideal—with the indifference of a hybernating animal. Mr. Candler gives him his mule and his whilde due credit as having proved of more valuable service in the eternal slush of the plains of France where mechanical transport failed many a crack regiment.

It was truly remarked of this country that genius in India is as common as blackberries. The average villager may not be a specimen of dazzling intellect but in real brains India is no more lacking than the gorgeous jewels of princes, one of whom "startled" Queen Victoria by his magnificent head gear, the epitome of a million acres of fertile soil. In feats of arms and manly valour too the record of this land challanges comparison with the proudest class of Asia or Europe. St. Nihal Sing has demonstrated this once again from fresh records the ink of which is scarcely dry. As a set-off to the pages in Tod's Rajasthan and the fascinating chapters of Meadows Taylor, fashioned out of live facts, are commended to the reader, who would learn something of the part rendered by swarthy Indians in the dozen and more wars which Britain simultaneously waged a few months ago, the sketch of the Ranghar. A young lad of twenty badly wounded on our N. W. frontier hid for a time his dangerous injury from the colonel of his regiment. He was made to dismount. His saddle was ripped by a bullet and sodden with blood. "You must go back to the ambulance, young man" cried out his officer. "Saheb, I cannot go back in a doolie like a woman. He was allowed his horse, though the wound he had received was the sure cause of agony to a man in the saddle.

There is much in the book whose unvarnished simplicity,—or is it art, the highest because concealed?—will draw moisture in the eyes of the reader.

One wishes Mr. Candler had consulted a regimental Munshi now and again. It was not quite a month ago that a distinguished writer in an official despatch indited from Simla gave out the name of the Afghan newspaper as Siraj-ul-Akbar. The Babu in the plain was alive to the dare-devil dash of the writer but smiled at his ignorance and the silly system of the Roman script. Had the officer bestowed some pains on the Persian alphabet he would have correctly read the *Seraj-ul-Akhbar*. We fear Mr. Candler is under an obligation to hand the proof of his future books on the prowess of Indian soldiers to his Indian assistant. The error in the last page of the preface is not typographical.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

A Manual for Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency. By R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies. (Government Central Press, Bombay, Rs. 2-10.)

The sections of the community, described as the intelligentzia, have of late begun to take increasing interest in the co-operative movement. A knowledge of co-operation, of course theoretical, forms part of the study of nearly all students of Economics at our universities. The demand for literature on the subject has, therefore, quickened, and it is a source of satisfaction that this demand is being met by the production of works by men like Wolff Crosthwaite, Calvert and Mukerjée who have had intimate knowledge of the movement. Among the earliest writers on the subject, so far at least as Co-operation in India is concerned, is Mr. R. B. Ewbank who has been Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency since 1911. In 1914 Mr. Ewbank issued for the use of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency a small but valuable manual costing only annas eight. Though styled a manual, the publication was so well prepared that it was considered worthy of being recommended as a text-book for the study of Indian Economics for the B.A. Examination of the University of Bombay. Such was the popularity of the first edition of the manual that copies of it have been out of stock since 1916. Mr. Ewbank has now revised and enlarged the Manual, which years after copies of the first edition were exhausted. Since the publication of the first edition of the manual, Mr. Ewbank has had the unique opportunity of studying, in his capacity as Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation, the development of the Co-operative movement in different parts of the country. This has led naturally to a revision of some of the opinions given expression to in the previous edition, while further as a result of the recommendations of that Committee in certain respects the general lines of policy of the department have undergone considerable changes. These alterations are embodied from time to time in leaflets and circulars, but at the same time it is necessary both for purposes of reference and for study that the accumulated experience of practical co-operators—at present represented by the Registrar—should be available in a handy and readable form.

The new edition of the manual is nearly thrice as bulky as its predecessor, and naturally—especially in these hard times—its price has increased correspondingly. It is to be feared, however, that the enhanced cost of the book will make it practically inaccessible to the average student of Economics. The volume opens with an interesting and useful introduction, compressing within the short space of 13 pages, a review of the principles of co-operation, the history of its introduction in India, and a general description of the different aspects of the co-operative structure in this Presidency. The chapter is readable and eminently free from controversial matter except in a few places. For instance, Mr. Ewbank at one point generalizes in this strain: "Centuries of misrule and political disturbances have taught the small man to keep it (his capital) under his own eye and to mistrust investment". The remaining chapters are all technical but in every chapter that deals with a particular type of Society an attempt is made to treat the problem relating to it in an easy and popular style. Model by-laws are given for different types of societies, dealt within Parts II and III entitled Credit Societies and Banks and other types of Societies, respectively. Part IV deals with general matters, such as arbitration, liquidation, audit, account-keeping, hints on management, and so on, while at the end there is a fairly exhaustive bibliography and two important Government resolutions printed as appendices.

The difficulty of publishing such manuals is well illustrated by Appendix V, termed "addenda," which contains information on certain matters of policy which could not be incorporated in the Manual. It is well-nigh impossible to keep these publications up to date, and to insert from time to time the various alterations in practice and policy that are decided upon. It is difficult to see how this defect can be got over, unless the edition is revised annually. Mr. Ewbank has found room in the Manual for the resolutions issued by the Government of India, the first in 1904 when the original Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904 was passed, and the next in 1912 when that statute was replaced by Act II of 1912. These are rare documents not usually to be traced by the average student from other records and hence their insertion is justifiable. But more important than these are the review by the Government of India of the progress of the movement till 1914 and the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation published in 1915. Both these—the latter in a summarized form—could well have been included so as to make the Manual a fairly complete book of reference for the student.

V. L. M.

LEADERSHIP AND DEMOCRACY.

America began to work out the principle of equality by abolishing titles and hereditary offices, inequality in inheritance, special patronage to religious sects, and many other like distinctions. Science reminds one that Nature knows no equality and to overcome the limitations of natural inheritance must a slow process. Some persons will lead, others must be content to follow. Some are in a position to dictate, others must obey. Can this be avoided? When interesting questions of this kind were being discussed, a great war broke out. Germany proclaimed new principles and the Kaiser aspired to the leadership of the world. The Turks were led by Germans, and even in Austria the local leaders acknowledged the superior genius of German commanders. Bulgaria threw in her lot with the party that she expected to win, and for a time the faith of the world in the successful establishment of equality was seriously shaken

While American statesmen were engaged in discussing the part which their country was to play in the great struggle, American philosophers busied themselves with exploring the conditions of democratic success. Can there be leadership, consistently with equality, in a democracy? Indeed can any democracy last without leadership? The war demanded not only soldiers, but leaders, and victory seemed to depend on the skill of the commanders as much as on any other factor. After the war, in the industrial struggle which was sure to follow, would not leaders be required? If so, what are the essentials of leadership? These questions are considered by Professor Richard T. Ely of Wisconsin University in a book entitled "The War and Leadership in Democracy." The Professor discusses some educational questions also, for though leaders are generally born, they are also made, and nurture must develop what nature has implanted.

Society is not divided into two classes—the leaders and the led. When we speak of certain persons as leaders, we mean that they lead in a particular capacity. They may be led in other capacities. In a democratic society merit of every kind receives its due. Where the spirit of equality does not pervade all ranks, a man of wealth or political eminence may be acknowledged as a literary or religious leader. While different qualifications are necessary for leadership in different spheres, one may agree with Professor Ely that a sound physique, a trained mind, a sterling character, and a vision of better things are necessary for every true leader whom society voluntarily chooses as such. It may perhaps be thought by many that a sound physique is essential only to military leadership. Men of frail constitution may lead in certain departments of activity. They may not have much strength of muscle, but if they are deficient in vitality and powers of endurance, they must break down under the strain of work.

Even in America a demagogue is distinguished from a true leader who works with a sole eye to the public good. A demagogue tries to lead by flattering people, crediting them with qualities which they do not possess, and calumniating others who may be equal or superior to him in capacity, character, and culture. Where demagogues flourish, democracy cannot establish itself on a stable foundation. Many movements are started nowadays to develop character and true manhood among citizens. Wealth may soften the fibre of the national constitution, and ignorance may betray a people into the hands of demagogues. The Duty and Discipline movement in England seeks to combat softness and slackness and stimulate a sense of duty and alertness throughout national life. Democracy, it is felt, will succeed in so far as it establishes an aristocracy of character in the place of the aristocracy of wealth. The spread of education enables people to distinguish between the two.

In the instinctive respect which people pay to wealth there must be a good deal of sense, and even in a perfect democracy wealth is not likely to be neglected, though character may be placed on a higher level. The acquisition of wealth presupposes certain useful qualities, though these qualities may not in every case lead to wealth. Knowledge is power, they say, but it is the common experience of mankind that wealth is also power. It has therefore been described as the sinews of many things, and of war itself. In the last war Germany's man-power was at first dreaded. But a time came when Britain showed what she could do with her money. If she had not been able to finance her Allies, the victory might not have been won so easily. The great Marquis of Wellesley knew the difference between the Company's troops and the armies of the Indian Rajas. But he attached at least equal importance to the difference between the financial capacity of the Company and the pecuniary embarrassments of the Indian Rulers.

Though titles have been abolished in America, the love of honour which is innate in man does not appear to have been overcome. On the other hand an American professor recommends, and Dr. Ely seems to agree, that "honour should be carefully graduated and punctually paid"—uniforms and salutes, precedence and private entry, dining at a table and sitting on a raised floor, appear to be coveted by Americans as much as wealth. In India these artificial distinctions were at one time supposed to have special attraction. In this country asceticism may be seen side by side with ostentation, and honours may be as readily discarded as wealth was by statesmen who retired from the world in their old age. These may be individual whims, but the nation as a whole is alive to the value of physique and economic prosperity, without which no people can be among the leading nations of the world, since the Russo-Japanese War physique is not confounded with bulk. Leadership depends upon many factors, and the cooperation of friends who love justice is as essential as any.

PARSIS IN SIND.

We have received a copy of a publication which should be very useful to the Parsi community. It is entitled "The Karachi Zoroastrian Calendar" in which is epitomised "a record of important events in the growth of the Parsi community in Karachi." The book sets forth the diverse activities of this enterprising community in matters social, political, educational, commercial, etc., in Sind, revealing the great part the community has played in the progress of this province. The book also contains photos of several institutions founded by prominent members of the community, and should prove interesting.

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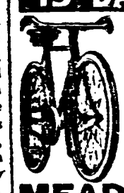

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